The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,565 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
M NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th Dec.
L RAVENNA	3373	700	W. J. Nantes	1st Jan. 1886.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weignell	8th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th ,,
M ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
M GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3011	500		5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
M NUBIA	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	25th Dec. 1886
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 24, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

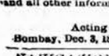
Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd March

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIEST OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	29th Dec.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA *VIA* COLOMBO.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	2,800	450	12th Jan.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Dec. 4, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about 1885
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500	26th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 11th Nov., 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs,	About 1885
Clan GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson.	26 h Dec. 1886
,, *MACKENZIE	3,000	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan.
,, MACLEAN	2,300	J. Schofield	11th Jan.
,, MURRAY	2,100	E. Warfolk	24th Jan.
,, FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	29th Jan.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th December, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 28th December, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1885. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MALDA	1945	10th January, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
13th October, 1885. Agents, Bombay.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1886.
ANCHOR LINE.

A first-class STEAMER of this Line will leave BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL and LIVERPOOL for BOMBAY, regularly once a fortnight.

Favourable terms for return passages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1885.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,851 tons, will sail for London on or about 15th January, 1886. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as favourite passenger ship, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 21st December, 1885. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

THE Steamer UMBERTO ARBIB has arrived, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are hereby informed to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO at once. Any claim for shortage, damage, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise it will, under no circumstances, be admitted.

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHRISTMAS EVE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite all classes of the community to visit their

FORT ESTABLISHMENT

On 'XMAS EVE to inspect the IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES on view.

An ENORMOUS SELECTION of TOYS from the best Houses, in London, Paris, and Vienna, will be exhibited, and a

SPLENDID 'XMAS TREE for the Little Ones.

The Premises will be kept open on WEDNESDAY until 7 p.m., and on THURSDAY ('XMAS EVE) until 7-30 p.m.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.
Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
Bombay Office, 5, Rampart Row.

ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment.

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY CANCEL all LETTERS, INSTRUMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, Persian or English, Granted by me to Mr. KAIKOSROO MEHERBAN IRANI.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANI.
Yezd, 24th November, 1885.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

Novelties in Gold Jewellery.
Novelties in Silver Jewellery.
Novelties in Albums.
Novelties in Photo-frames.
Novelties in Electro-plated Ware.
Novelties in Money Purses.
Novelties in Toilet Sets.
Novelties in Mechanical Toys.
Novelties in Bon-bons.
Novelties in Table Ornaments.
Novelties in Jet Ornaments.
Novelties in Children Toys.
Novelties in Writing-cases.
Novelties in Stationery.
Novelties in Opera Glasses.
Novelties in Fans.
Novelties in Work-boxes.
Novelties in Scent Cases.
Novelties in Cigarette Cases.
Novelties in Hand-bags.
Novelties in Photo. Screens.
Novelties in Scrap Albums.
Novelties in Tea Sets.
Novelties in Sweets.
Novelties in Surprise Boxes.
Novelties in Music Boxes.
Novelties in Artificial Flowers.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION in the newest and most elegant designs, purchased personally by their Special Agent from the leading Houses in LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

Bracelets, Rs. 50 to 400
Brooches, Rs. 20 to 150
Brooch and Earrings, Rs. 40 to 300
Crosses, Rs. 38 to 70
Demi Suites, Rs. 40 to 300
Earrings, Rs. 20 to 400
Fischu Brooche, Rs. 15 to 100
Gentlemen's Albert Chains, Rs. 100 to 200
Gold Studs, Rs. 10 to 18
Gold Mounted Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 20
Gold Watches, Rs. 200 to 250
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 80 to 150
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 150 to 250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings, Rs. 40 to 500
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 150 to 300
Lockets, Rs. 40 to 500
Masonic Charms, Rs. 20 to 30
Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
Pearl Ear Studs, Rs. 50 to 60
Pencil Cases, Rs. 18 to 100
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 40 to 100
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c., Rs. 20 to 30
Scarf Pins, Rs. 18 to 100
Scarf Rings, Rs. 25 to 60
Sleeve Links, Rs. 30 to 60
Solitaires, Rs. 27 to 40
Studs and Links, Rs. 50 to 80
Trinkets, Rs. 15 to 40
Wedding Rings, Rs. 18 to 25

SILVERWARE.

Babies' Bells and Whistles, Rs. 18 to 25
Card Cases, Rs. 40 to 60
Christening Presents, Rs. 20 to 150
Cigar Cases, Rs. 78 to 180
Children's Mugs, Rs. 45 to 60
Cigarette Cases, Rs. 31-8 to 55
Coffee or Ice Spoons, Rs. 45 to 55
Flasks, Rs. 60 to 70
Fruit Spoons, Rs. 50 to 90
Goblets, Rs. 110 to 200
Match Boxes, Rs. 15 to 20
Muffineers, Rs. 40 to 100
Napkin Rings, Rs. 31-8 to 40
Pop Bowls Rs. 84 to 100
Salt Cellars, Rs. 80 to 140
Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 40
Snuff Boxes, Rs. 50 to 60
Sugar Basins, Rs. 80 to 110
Tea Services, Rs. 200 to 400
Tea Spoons, Rs. 50 to 60
Tobacco Boxes, Rs. 40 to 50

SILVER JEWELLERY.

Albert Chains, Rs. 9 to 22-8
Bracelets, Rs. 4 to 45
Brooches, Rs. 4 to 20
Brooches and Earrings, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Cigar Cutters, Rs. 8 to 12
Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8 to 2
Demi Suites, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Earrings, Rs. 7 to 10
Fischu Brooches Rs. 6 to 10
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 9 to 12-8
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 40 to 55
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 18 to 25
Lockets, Rs. 8 to 25
Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 10 to 15
Pencil Cases, Rs. 5 to 20
Rings, Rs. 3-8 to 4-8
Scarf Pins, Rs. 2 to 6
Sleeve Links, Rs. 5 to 7
Solitaries, Rs. 4 to 8
Studs and Links, Rs. 9 to 12
Toothpicks, Rs. 3 to 5
Wealemefnas, Rs. 9 to 10

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Asparagus Helpers, Rs. 13-8 to 16
Army and Navy Cups, Rs. 22-8 to 30
Beer Jugs and Mugs, Rs. 15 to 70
Biscuit Boxes, Rs. 25 to 70
Brandy and Sodawater Frames, Rs. 67 to 100.
Breakfast Dishes, 58 to 70
British Oak Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Butter Dishes and Coolers, Rs. 18 to 50
Courier Bags, Rs. 5-8 to 11
Cabinet Dessert Sets, Rs. 100 to 200
Cake Baskets, Rs. 35 to 70
Candlesticks, Rs. 45 to 70
Carlton Cruets, Rs. 13-8 to 40
Champagne Buckets, Rs. 40 to 70
Cheese Scoops, Rs. 2-8 to 18
Chutney and Soy Frames, Rs. 35 to 40
Cigar Lamps, Rs. 25 to 30
Claret Jugs, Rs. 18 to 80
Cocktail Stakers, Rs. 18 to 20
Cruet Frames, Rs. 13-8 to 100
Crumb Scoops, Rs. 15 to 20
Dessert Fruit Spoons, Rs. 25 to 100
Dessert Stands, Rs. 31-8 to 100
Dinner Cruets, Rs. 40 to 100
Egg Frames, Rs. 31-8 to 50
Entre Dishes Rs. 50 to 85
Epergnes, Rs. 70 to 200
Fish Carvers, Rs. 27 to 30
Fish Knives, Rs. 50 to 180
Flower and Fruit Stands, Rs. 40 to 200
Goblets and Golf Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Grape Scissors, Rs. 9 to 11
Ice Claws and Tongs, Rs. 4-8 to 8
Ice Jugs, Rs. 40 to 80
Ice Pails, Rs. 20 to 31-8
Ice Water Urns, Rs. 250 to 300
Jam and Marmalade Jars, Rs. 18 to 40
Liqueur Frames, Rs. 40 to 100
Luncheon Trays, Rs. 130 to 150
Mirrors, Rs. 5 to 40
Majolica Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands, Rs. 18 to 40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 60 to 150
Muffineers, Rs. 4 to 40
Napkin Rings, Rs. 10 to 30
Nut Crackers, Rs. 2-8 to 4
Oil and Vinegar Frames, Rs. 15 to 20
Oak Writing Cabinets, Rs. 60 to 50
Pickle Prongs or Forks, Rs. 10
Race Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 31-8 to 70
Salt Cellars, Rs. 20 to 60
Salvers, Rs. 20 to 200
Sardine Boxes, Rs. 27 to 40
Side Dishes, Rs. 50 to 85
Sodawater Frames, Rs. 20 to 40
Soy Frames, Rs. 16 to 40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames, Rs. 68 to 100
Sugar Baskets, Rs. 40 to 60
Sugar and Cream Frames, Rs. 36 to 40
Tankards, Rs. 27 to 40
Tantalus Liquor Frames, Rs. 40 to 120
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes, Rs. 13-8 to 30
Tea Caddies, Rs. 40 to 60
Telescopic Cups, Rs. 15 to 20
Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 100 to 400
Tilting Sets, Rs. 130 to 150
Toast Racks, Rs. 5 to 20
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, Rs. 70 to 130
Two Handled Trays, Rs. 150 to 200

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums, Rs. 20 to 70
Aneroid Barometers
Ash Trays, Rs. 2 to 5
Barometers
Binocular Glasses
Blotting Books and Cases, Rs. 22-8 to 70
Cabinet Photo. Frames, Rs. 2 to 10
Card Cases and Trays, Rs. 2 to 20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Rs. 3 to 20
Desks and Work Case, Rs. 25 to 150
Dressing Cases and Bags, Rs. 35 to 850
Fancy Tobacco Boxes, 4 to 6
Fans, 8 to 20
Fitted Bags, all kinds, Rs. 7 to 850
Gongs, Rs. 4 to 40
Gladstone Bags, Rs. 22-8 to 60
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Rs. 25 to 40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory, Rs. 10 to 20
Housewifes, Rs. 6 to 10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes, Rs. 40 to 60
Jewel Cases, Rs. 25 to 100
Ladies' Carriage Bags, Rs. 7 to 25
Ladies' Hand Bags, Rs. 6-8 to 30
Ladies' Waist Belts, Rs. 12 to 15
Memo. Books and Letter Cases, Rs. 3 to 10
Necessaries, Etui, &c., Rs. 7 to 15
Official Writing and Letter Cases, Rs. 20 to 40
Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Photograph Frames, Rs. 2 to 40
Pincushions, Rs. 2 to 4
Pocket Letter Cases, Rs. 4 to 20
Pocket Wallets, Rs. 4 to 20
Purses, Rs. 2 to 15
Scrap Books, Rs. 7 to 40
Sets of Scissors, Rs. 7 to 18
Smokers' Companions, Rs. 60 to 70
Tantalus Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Telescopes
Travelling Bags, all kinds, Rs. 35 to 850
Travelling Spirit Flasks, Rs. 2 to 60
Watch Stands, Rs. 5 to 8
Work Boxes and Baskets, Rs. 8 to 40
Writing Cases and Desks, Rs. 25 to 150

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

JUST OPENED a new and beautiful stock of all the most Fashionable goods for MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.

The most elegant assortment of Laces, Fans, Parasols, vely French Flowers, Feathers and Aigrettes, Fancy Hair and Dress Ornaments.

Garnitures of Flowers for Ball Dresses.

Coloured Tulle for Ball Dresses.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at	Rs. 300, 450, 500, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BEG respectfully to draw attention to their entirely new stock of fashionable JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, for which their Firm has been so many years so favourably known.

The largest and finest stock of DIAMOND ORNAMENTS and other GEM JEWELLERY, in value over SIX LAKHS of RUPEES, is now on view at Messrs. MARCKS and Co.'s, Jewellers, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay, and which, owing to the depression of trade at home, is offered at exceptionally low prices.

Everybody and all are invited, and should embrace the opportunity of making an advantageous purchase.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
43, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS & COSTUMES.

"YARN DYED NAVY BLUE."

The Latest Styles, SUPERIOR FINISH.

Rs. 9 to Rs. 16.

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES
MORDAN'S BEST MAKE

	Rs.	A.
PEN AND PENCIL CASE, 16 carat gold, 2 draws, telescopic, with seal and ring at end, richly engraved, size open 5½ inches, closed 2½ inches	96	0
Ditto, Plain gold, 16 carat	90	0
Ditto, 10 carat, without seal	4	0
Ditto, 10 carat, engine turned, with seal and ring	52	0
PEN AND PENCIL CASE, 16 carat gold, single draw telescopic, with reserve for leads, richly engraved, size open 5 inches, closed 3 inches	90	0
Ditto, plain or engine turned	82	0
Ditto, 10 carat, fluted	43	0
Ditte, 16 carat, plain, fluted or engine turned, with ring, size open 4 inches, 2 inches closed without reserve for leads	55	0
Ditto, 10 carat, spiral fluted	40	0
Ditto, 10 carat, fluted or engine turned	32	0
PEN AND PENCIL CASE, with double spiral action, plain dead gold, 16 carat, 4 inches long	68	0
Ditto 16 carat, with sliding pen and pencil seal at end and reserve for leads, richly engraved, length 3½ inches	70	0
Ditto, hexagonal	65	0
PEN AND PENCIL CASE, 16 carat, telescopic, with reserve for leads, spiral pencil and sliding pen, engine turned	70	0
Ditto, plain	63	0
Ditto, 10 carat, engine turned	37	0
Ditto, 10 carat, not telescopic sliding, pen and pencil, engine turned	28	0
PENCIL CASE, 16 carat gold, telescopic, 3 draws, with seal and stirrup ring, length open 5, closed 1¾ inches	90	0

GOLD CASES FOR CEDAR PENCILS.

3½ inches, 10 carat, engraved	25	0
Ditto, 16 carat	40	0
3½ inches, 10 carat, plain	25	0
2 inches, 16 carat, with ring, engraved	45	0
Ditto, engine turned, 10 carat	17	8
Ditto, fluted, 10 carat	21	0
Do do, 16 carat	32	0
Ditto, 2½ inches, engraved with ring, 10 carat	22	0

	Rs.	A.
PENCIL CASE, 16 carat gold, telescopic, 2 draws, with ring, length open 6 inches, closed 2½ inches	80	0
Ditto, 10 carat, fluted	45	0
Ditto, 16 carat, richly engraved, length open 5 inches, closed 2 inches	60	0
Ditto, plain dead gold	55	0
Ditto, 10 carat	33	0
Ditto, engine turned	34	0
Ditto, 16 carat, open 4 inches, closed 1½, richly engraved	50	0
Ditto, plain	45	0
Ditto, 10 carat, engine turned	26	0
Ditto, 16 carat, engraved, open 3½ inches, closed 1½ inches	36	
Ditto, plain	30	
Ditto, 10 carat, spiral fluted	27	
PENCIL CASE, 16 carat, two draws telescopic, open 4½ inches, closed 2 inches, with ring	55	0
Ditto, 10 carat	32	0
Ditto, 16 carat, engraved, open 3½ inches, closed 1½. Rs 45 and	50	0
Ditto, plain. Rs. 42 and	48	0
Ditto, 10 carat	24	0
Ditto, 16 carat, engraved, open 3 inches, closed 1½	40	0
Ditto, plain	36	0
Ditto, engraved, 3 inches open, 1½ closed	35	0
Ditto, plain	30	0
Ditto, 10 carat	20	0
Ditto, 16 carat, engraved, open 2½ inches, closed 1½	32	0
Ditto, plain	30	0
CHARM PENCILS, 16 carat, 81 carat, 81-ton gun pattern	35	0
Ditto, Key pattern	30	0
GOLD CASES NOT BY MARDAN.		
Pencil case telescopic, 2 draws with stirrup ring and seal, 5 inches open, 2¼ inches closed, engraved	80	0
Ditto, plain dead gold	72	0
Ditto, do. smaller size	60	0
Ditto, do. single draw, 2 inches closed, 4 inches open	55	0
Ditto, smaller plain	38	0
Ditto, do. engraved	42	0
Ditto, do. 1½ inch closed, 2½ inches open, engraved or plain	30	0
Pen and Pencil case, single draw slide action, plain dead gold with ring, 2 inches closed, 4 inches open	55	0

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED
STILTON CHEESE IN SMALL JARS,
GORGONZOLA CHEESE ON CUT,
ROQUEFORT CHEESE ON CUT,
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE ON CUT,
CHEDDAR CHEESE ON CUT,
BACON ON CUT.
HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!
REGISTERED ORDERS ATTENDED TO.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Fort, BOMBAY, AND East-street, POONA.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL,
No. 10, PAREL-ROAD, BYCULLA.
(Opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas)
IS OPENED

VISITORS will find in the above Hotel all that is required in regard to comfort, civility, and cleanliness. The Hotel is within a few minutes walk from the Byculla and Grant Road stations and the Prince's Dock.

Tram cars pass the door every five minutes. Wines and Spirits of the First Brands, Tiffin and Suppers and First Class Billiard. CHARGES MODERATE.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.
LOUISE CRAWFORDS COMEDY COMPANY.
Re-Production at an enormous expense of the great Play,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
IN WHICH
MISS LOUISE CRAWFORD
will sustain the title role, as performed by her through the Colonies over 300 nights, and universally acknowledged by the press as her greatest triumph.
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SATURDAY, 26th Dec.
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
"ROBINSON CRUSOE."

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT,
MESSRS. CHUBB AND SONS LOCK AND SAFE CO., Ld.,

BEGS to notify to the public at large that, in spite of the present extremely bad state of the Exchange market, he sells all Chubb's goods at the fixed rates, namely, TEN ANNAS (locks and padlocks) and TWELVE ANNAS (safes and boxes) per SHILLING, nett Cash. Illustrated Price list free by post.

47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Corporation has been ADJOURNED to 25th January, 1886, at 3 o'clock.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1885.

THE PEEROO MAHOMED OIL MILLS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of the COMPANY'S MILL at Valpakhadi, Byculla. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of F. W. Challis, Esq., Consulting Engineer, No. 11, Hummum-street.
Tenders will be received at our office No. 6, Hornby Row, up to 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 5th January, 1886.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tenders.
For further particulars apply to

GLADE & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd Dec., 1885. General Managers.

THE WARDHA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against, the Wardha Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in liquidation, are requested to prefer the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th proximo, after which date the liquidators will proceed to distribute the assets irrespective of any claim.

NANABHAI KHUSROJEE RANINA,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE NARALWALLA,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 22nd Dec., 1885.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1886-87.

NOTICE is hereby given as required by sections 78 and 79 of the Bombay Municipal Act that the valuation for 1886-87 of all houses, buildings, and lands liable to the Municipal Rates in the Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum, Byculla, Parel, and Mahim Wards has been completed, and that the Assessment Books for those Wards may be inspected at the Municipal Office.
Also that the Commissioner will, on the 18th of January 1886, proceed to revise the said valuation.
All complaints against such valuation should be made to the Commissioner in writing and left at his office three days before the day above fixed for the revision of valuation.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd Dec., 1885.

WANKLYN'S WATER SETS

Arranged for the use of Medical Officers of Health in the analysis of water.
The set complete, Rs. 175.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAP SETS
OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.
Arranged according to the Directions of Prof. Stockhardt.
Price from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH
FOR
IMPARTING NATURAL YOUTHFUL BLOOM TO THE CHEEKS AND LIPS.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
☞ TELEPHONE No. 39.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE,
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL, PLEASANT TO APPLY, AND PERMANENT IN USE.
Per Case, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOCOCK'S LOTION
FOR THE COMPLEXION

IS a delightful preparation for the skin, gives Health and Beauty to the CHEEKS, FAIR HANDS and NECK, rendering the skin Soft, Delicate, and Lovely. It effectually removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches and Sunburn, and is so innocious as to be the best application of excoriation and abrasion of the skin, even of infants.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THEATRICAL MAKE-UP COLOURS AND PIGMENTS.
BURNT CORK (Prepared) for Negro Minstrels.
BLANC DE PEARL (Powder or Liquid).
CARMINE for the Face.
CHROME for Sallow Complexions, &c.
GRENADINE for the Lips.
LINING COLOUR for Wrinkling the Face.
MAIDENS BLUSH for reviving Youthful Bloom of the Cheeks.
PATCHES FOR THE FACE to use in Powder Costume.
PENCILS FOR THE EYELIDS and VEINS.
POWDERED ANTIMONY for shading the Hollow of the Eyes, &c.
PREPARED DUTCH PINK, for Pale and Wan Complexion.
PREPARED WHITING for Pantomimes, &c.
ROUGE DE THEATRE.
MAKE-UP BOX, containing all of the above Colours, with applying Materials complete.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFUMERY,
PERFUMERY,
From ATKINSON, Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3.
LUBIN, Rs. 2.
PIESSE and LUBIN, Rs. 1-8.
SMYTH and NEPHEW, Rs. 2-8.
LUNDBORG, Rs. 2-8

Jockey Club.	Kiss-me-sweetly.
Suez Canal.	Opoponax.
May Flowers.	Patchouly.
Eau Bouquet.	Damask Rose.
Violette.	Roses.
Jessamine.	Tubereuse.
Honey Suckle.	D'Heliotrope.
Queen's Favourite.	Provence Rose.
Forget-me-not.	Prince of Wales's Bouquet
Blush Rose.	White Rose.
Frangipanni.	Lily of the Valley.
Kiss-me-quick.	New Mown Hay.
Ling Aloe.	Ylang Ylang.

Gosnell's A. 1. Bouquet, Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3.
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet, Re. 1-12.

Rizaud's Essence de Melati, Re. 1-8.
Do. Au Champaca de Lahore, Re. 1-8.

Sainsbury's Lavender Water, Rs. 2-8.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, Ans. 10 and Re. 1.
Do. Ambree Lavender, Rs. 2.
Do. Best Treble Distilled Lavender Water, Rs. 3.
Do. Millefleur Lavender Water, Re. 1-8.
Do. Toilet Vinegar, Ans. 8 and Re. 1.

Gosnell's Lavender Water, Re. 1.

Thurber's Original Florida Water (Fountain of Youth), Ans. 8 and 14.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1885-86.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY ATTACHED HIS CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOK for the G (Mahim) Ward for 1885-86.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1885.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,820
" 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,878 3 9	1878	£4,049,159 14 1
1873	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER CLUB DANCE.

THE SECOND VOLUNTEER CLUB DANCE will be held at the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1886.

WILLIAM F. WALKE,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Volunteer Club.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. HORACE HARRINGTON has been duly authorised to accept risks and sign policies on behalf of this Company during my absence from Bombay.

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 18th December, 1885.

TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the COTTON WASTE of the COORLA MILLS from 1st January to 31st December, 1886, will be received in the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, up to WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.
A deposit of Rs. 200 should accompany each tender.

B. & A. HORMASJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION BOOKS.

WE have just received from London a large stock of Prize Books, such as Poetical Works bound in fine Morocco, Boy's and Girl's Annuals, Story Books, Coloured Picture Books for Children, &c. &c. Prices Moderate.
Apply to RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai Widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon, Booksellers, 135, Kalkadevi-road, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR.
Hummum-street.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has re-opened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.
The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.
New fittings and furniture.
First-class Billiard Table.
☞ ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS ☜

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that, on and after the 31st December, 1885, Messrs. Charles Day & Co. of London, will CEASE TO BE EXPORT AGENTS for our Ltd. Whisky.
All Orders sent to us direct, pending new arrangements, shall receive best attention.

KINAHAN & Co.,
20, Great Titchfield St., London, W.
November, 1885.

RICHARD'S CORN-REMOVER.
EASE & COMFORT

SECURED in a remarkable manner by this wonderful dissolvent.
Per bottle in case as. 10.

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of Colonel RIVETT-CARNAC, can be seen any day between 11 a. m. and 5 p.m. at Head Quarters, Camp, Cooperage, Bombay.

Malt Pheaton (light) complete with lamps, shafts, pole, chains, etc., in very good order	700
Grey Arab Horse (black mane and tail) 14-1½, 8 years, sound and very handsome, well known pigsticker	650
Barelly cart, nearly new, in perfect order	400
Brown Harness for above, in good order	60
Lady's saddle and bridle	60
Gentleman's saddle and bridle	50
Double Bar B. L. C. F. gun in case complete, in good order (case worn)	250
Pair very handsome yellow Chinese Dragon Jars on stands (about 2 feet high)	60

All the above are available at once.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s.	d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at Once in England	1	5 29-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.		
Ditto for demand drafts	1	5 31-32 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1	6 3-32 "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1	6 5-16 "
Sovereigns, Rs. 13 4-6 each		

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.
Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1885.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION.)

ON THURSDAY, the 7th day of January 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay time), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots at their Sale Rooms, No. 5, Apollo-street, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and with the consent of Messrs. Wilhuldas Samaldas Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Luximshunker and Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, viz:—

LOT 1.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land, formerly waste land, of the Durbar of Bhownuggur, situate outside the gate of the Native Town of the City of Bhownuggur, on the west side of the road leading to the bunder at the distance of 80 feet from the road and 40 feet from the north wall of the press building of Patell Dhanji Ameerji, measuring 300 feet from east to west, and 330 feet from north to south, together with the press house and machinery of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising two Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s presses with finishers combined for finishing bales without removal; the presses have each one ram of 11 in. diameter with two supporting pillars, and the finishers have each two rams 19 in. diameter, 1877 pattern.
Two high-pressure Steam Engines, Cylinders 20 in. diameter, stroke 25 in., with 2 sets of pumps, 6 rams each, for working the presses.
One Boiler 25 feet long 6 feet 9 in. diameter, 2 flues each, 32 in. diameter.
One Donkey Engine, 5 in. ram.
One Crab Winch.
Two Screw Jacks.
Two Beam Scales.
Sundries, Fitters' Tools and Stores.
The said premises first above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 200, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur for so long as the presses of the said Company should carry on working. This lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

LOT 2.

Secondly.—All that piece of land in the Town of Mohwa, measuring 300 feet from north to south, and 325 feet from east to west, situate on the west side of the road to the bunder out of the Khar Gateand on the north side of the road to Goverdhania, together with the press house situate on the said last mentioned piece of land, containing—
Three Nasmyth Wilson and Co's patent presses, 1872, each press with three rams 11 in. diameter.
Two high-pressure Steam Engines, 15 in. cylinders, 20 in. stroke. Each engine with the necessary pumps attached for working the presses.
One Donkey Engine with ram 21 inches diameter.
One Boiler 25 feet long 7 feet diameter, with 2 flues, each 33 in. diameter.
One screw cutting gap lathe 9 feet long 8 in. centre, with tools and driving wheels.
One Manual Fire Engine.
One Hand Pump.
One American Weighing Scale for full pressed bales.
Two sets of Taps and Dies.
Store stores, 2 new rams, 2 cylinders, 2 press doors and sundries.
The Compound is enclosed with fencing, and is 408 feet long by 330 feet wide.
This fencing is also comprised in the Lot.
The said premises, secondly above described, are subject to a yearly rental of Rs. 1,50, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur. The lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.
The vendors reserve to themselves the right to put up the above described property for sale in two lots as above mentioned, or at their option, to put up the whole of the said property for sale in one lot.
The above property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Apollo-street, Bombay.
Bombay, Dec. 14 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

REQUIRED a GOOD DRESS-MAKER. Apply No. 7, Church Gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. solicits inspection of their beautiful stock of DIAMOND RINGS for Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies' GEM RINGS, &c, All very modsrately priced.—FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

"CIGARS" & "CHEROOTS."—Superfine Dawson Muster, Rs. 1-10 & 1-12; Nobles, 1-10; Havannahs 1-12 and 1-14 per box of 100.—N. C. DALAL, 6, Church-Gate-street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—We having reduced our prices of 'Xmas Cards to half their original value, have sold over a thousand yesterday. Price now from 1 pice each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DOLLS, DOLLS.—We have from 2 annas each to Rs. 10. Cheapest and best offered. Toys from 1 anna. Great variety.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PRESENTS.—If you want a really good and cheap present, go to SHROFF BROTHERS. Plush Companions, Blotters, Albums, Hand-bags, Scrap Books, Jewellery, Photo-frames, Writing Desk, and hundred other things.

SWEETS and JUJUBES.—Fresh, just to hand. Sweets, 3 lbs. per Rupee; Jujubes, 8 annas per lb. Please compare if any firm sells so cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, CHRISTMAS CARDS, CRACKERS, BON BONS, SWEETS, prize packets at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

JUST UNPACKED, Japanese and Chinese CURIO, suitable for presentation. At H. M. HOOSAIN & Co., No. 59, Meadow-street, Fort.

ORDERS for Ice-cream and Ice Pudding moulds will be executed any time from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

THE PENSIONERS FETE will be held at the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 26th instant. Subscribers and well-wishers are invited to attend.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

TRICYCLES.—With ball bearings, double driver patent brake, and all the improvements, screwed and nutted spokes, plated parts, &c., with implements complete. Price, Rs. 275.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

'XMAS CARDS, Toys, Sweets, useful and instructive Presents, Ready-made Cushions, Patent Perambulators. Prices very moderate.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadows-street.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Very rich Rodgers' Penk-knives, up to Rs. 25. Silver jewellery. Ladies' work caunets, &c., very cheap.—ALSTEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

REMEMBER, customers should send their orders for Ice Puddings and Ice-Creams for 'Xmas and New Year Holidays (will be best made by hand) to Mrs. HIRSCH, Vienna Confectionery, Church-gate-street.

PROFESSOR HERBERT W. WOOD (pupil of Herren David and Kuhe) is open to engagements to teach Pianoforte, singing—purest French. Having had eight years residence in Paris. Apply 13, Khetwaddy Back-road.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla, Strawberry, and Pistachio cream, Rose Water Ice, Toys, Dolls, Leather goods, Jewellery, Thomas Smith's Celebrated Crackers, from As. 8 to Rs. 5 each.—MORENAS & Co., 1, Meadow-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell & Co., Melbourne. Recommended by the Medical Faculty for their purity, soundness, and general excellence. Claret (3 qualities) Hermitage, Chablis, &c., &c.—WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Dhulia.—A light Siamese Phaeton with hood adjustable to front or back seat; pole and shafts, price, Rs. 450. Pair of Grey Gallowys going in single or double harness. Price, Rs. 400. Turn-out with harness, Rs. 800.—E. HOSKING, C.S.

CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort. Our New Bonnets and Hats have come—to be sold sharp at low prices.

LADIES' HATs cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 34, Grant-road, Bombay.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS for CHRISTMAS CAKES at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a 2nd Class Marine Engineer, has also experience of Land Engines. Apply F.B., care of this paper.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—PHIPSON & Co., are the Wholesale Agents for the GLAISDALE ESTATE, COONOOR. 1 lbs. Sample Tins, Rs. 64.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND (POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS) at TEMPLE BAR, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

FRENCH TILES & CEMENTS.—A large stock always on hand at greatly reduced prices. For particulars apply to Messrs. TYABJEE & Co., 15 Forbes-street.

IMMORTELLE WREATHS AND CROSSES for Adults' and Children's Graves. Apply P. HAMILTON and Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, Clare-road, Byculla.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest whole sale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments for Christmas and New Year's presents.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

JUST received, a SELECT and CHOICE ASSORMENT of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, by the best Artists, from 4 annas each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.

UNRIVALLED, Cheap and Excellent Rubber Seals of every description; also Pads and Inks of any color; also Marking Ink. India Rubber Stamp Company, 28, Meadow-street.

REAL SILVER CUTCH WORK Manufacturer. Shop opened for ready-made articles. Articles made to order as per designs. Rates moderate. Waghjee Keshowjee, Kalbadevi Road, near Post Office.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hargovun Vunmali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 1, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Charges very moderate.

WHOLE-SALE.—Just received Yarn-dyed Khakee Drill at annas 5 to 8 per yard, Inf. Scarlet Serge Rs. 3 per yard. Army Welsh Flannel annas 10 per yard. Vol. Helmets, complete, Rs. 6 each. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Masjid.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates' Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte' Gaivert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17. Including postage, for the United Kingdom.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, Mince Meat, Mince Pies, Tree Ornaments. Fancy Goods, Dolls &c. PEARSE.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE FACTORY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following RESOLUTION was PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the Company's office, No. 32 Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on the 25th day of November, 1885, and was confirmed on the 16th day of December, 1885.

That the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, be wound up voluntarily, under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
WARDEN & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 17th December 1885.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE will be CLOSED to the public for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from THURSDAY, 24th instant, to SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, but the PRESIDENCY AUDIT and GAZETTED AUDIT BRANCHES will be open for the transaction of business on THURSDAY, the 24th, and from MONDAY, the 28th, to THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., each day.

T. W. RAWLINS,
Accountant-General.

S. P. AND D. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st December, 1885, the SIND, PUNJAB and DELHI RAILWAY will be TRANSFERRED to GOVERNMENT, and all claims against the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company should be submitted to the Agent of the Company at Lahore by the 31st December, 1885, or as soon after as possible.

R. BOCQUET, C. I. E.,
Agent.
Agents Office, Lahore, Dec. 3, 1885.

PURE HOLTA TEAS
FOR GUJERAT AND KATTYWAR.

MANOCKJI JAMSHEDJI AND CO., have been appointed Sole Agents for the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, for Baroda and District.
The CHOICE SPRING-CROP TEAS of this Company's CELEBRATED Gardens can ONLY be procured from their Establishment in Camp, Baroda, and Residents, Messes, and Clubs in Gujerat and Kattywar are respectfully solicited to send orders for Trial.
Prices are very moderate and Price-lists on application.

MANOCKJI JAMSHEDJI & Co.,
Sole Agents, Camp, Baroda.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .. 1,300
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roesisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS { The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS { Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS { Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS { Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by SirWm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, loathing of the stomach, and a feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very mightily acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is also intely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.
Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels langour and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable. For scrofulous and inveterate cutaneous affections and in wastage disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c., &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by class, and the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. E. the Governor's, Bandstand, at 8-15 p m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Amphitrite (s), from Hongkong; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Colombo (s), for Marseilles; and Clyde (s), Beypore.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture	Charles VI ... Halévy.
Valse	The Cloister ... Edwin H. Prout.
Selection	Marco Visconti ... Petrella.
Quadrille	Lieder ... H. Siemert.
Galop Militaire	Pic-nic Carriere ... Bohm.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade bandstand at 8-15 p.m. :—

Polousies	Masken ... Faust.
Overture	Flotte Bursche ... Suppé.
Polka	La Jeunesse ... Akrette.
Selection	Trial by Jury ... Sullivan.
Valse	See-Saw ... Crowe.
Galop	Up and Off ... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Nepaul and Mount Lebanon entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Kangra left it yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 19th inst. shows a decrease in earnings of Rs. 13,655.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR-BOX.—Captain Waistie begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of the following contributions :—Mr. Edward Wimbridge, Rs.10; Mr. Thomas Ganagan, Rs. 4; Colonel W. Scott, Rs. 10.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Desai of Sawantwadi, accompanied by one hundred and twenty followers, arrived on Tuesday by ferry steamer from Vingoria, and disembarked at Mody-bunder. His Highness left for Baroda yesterday morning.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday at Parel, on the body of a Mahomedan woman, name unknown. Deceased was apparently about 30 years of age. Her dead body was found floating in a tank on the premises of the Dinshaw Petit Mill. An open verdict was recorded.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Koodhboodeen Mahomed Esmail, ticket clerk to Messrs. Shephard and Co., reported to the police on Tuesday that the ferry steamer Vaitarna, while at anchor at Modi-bunder that day, was damaged by a prao, No. 2190, coming in collision with her.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—We are requested to state that on Christmas Day there will be service at 11 o'clock as well as at half-past 7 a.m. at this church, and the offertories will be divided between the Indo-British Institution and the European and Eurasian Poor Fund.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hajee Oosman Rahimtools, residing at Kalsa-street, has reported to the police that during his absence at the Mahim Fair on Monday night his room was entered and jewellery to the amount of Rs. 2,800 stolen from a safe, the key of which had been left in the pocket of a coat hanging on the wall of the room.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of a Mahomedan man, name unknown. Deceased was a labourer employed on board the s. s. Colombo, in the Prince's Dock. On Tuesday he fell from the main top-sail yard to the dock, sustaining fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

KILLED BY AN OYSTER-SHELL.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Vessoo Appa, aged 40 years. Deceased, about three weeks ago, was severely cut in one of his fingers by an oyster-shell which he was endeavouring to remove from a rock. Shortly after, tetanus set in, and he died in hospital. A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

POLICE PROTECTION FOR BILL-COLLECTORS.

YESTERDAY a deputation, consisting of eleven members of the Native Piece-goods Merchants Association, appointed at a meeting held on Sunday last, waited on Colonel W. Wilson, the Acting Commissioner of Police, at his office, Byculla, to make a representation in regard to the various cases of assault alleged to have been committed on their bill-collectors, and to request him to take the necessary steps for their protection. The deputation instanced four cases in which their bill-collectors were assaulted and robbed of the money which they had in their possession. In one of these it appeared that the complainant did not appear before the magistrate, and the case was dismissed; while two others were not reported to the police; and the fourth is at present under investigation. Colonel Wilson said that in August last Sir Frank Souter made a representation to the Government urging the necessity of making section 323 of the Indian Penal Code cognisable, or of vesting the police with the powers provided by section 37 of Act XIII. of 1856. Since the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882 had come into force assault had become a non-cognisable offence, for which the police could not take a man in custody without a warrant. Such cases, he said, were proceeded with by a regular summons obtained from a magistrate. About a fortnight ago he had made a similar representation to Government, and he hoped to receive a reply after the Christmas holidays. He thought if Government would grant the request, it would greatly benefit the public. The Commissioner intimated to the deputation that precautionary measures had already been adopted to prevent persons being assaulted in the public streets. The deputation, in thanking the Commissioner for the promptitude he had displayed, expressed their satisfaction with what had been done.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

6 p.m. Choral, Evensong and Carols.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 60, 59 and 58.
6 p.m. Evensong and Carols.
Magnificat et Nunc Dimittis—Ebdon.
Anthem.—Nazareth—"Tho' poor be the chamber."—Carols 3, 6, 8 and 10.

Saturday, Dec. 26.—St. Stephens Day.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 59, 58, 60 and 62.
6 p.m.—Evensong. Hymns 61.

Sunday.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 60, 59 and 427.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 62, 58 and 436.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion with Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong (without Sermon.)
The offertories will be divided between the Indo-British Institution, and the European and Eurasion poor fund.

MOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

8 p.m.—Evening Prayer, with short Sermon and Christmas Carols.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer with Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 59, 60 and 62.
Anthem.—"In the beginning was the Word."—Allen.
The offertory will be given to the Indo-British Institution. The Children's Christmas dinner at 1-30 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 61, 60 and 62.

Sunday, Dec. 27.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 59 and 316.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 60, 58, and 67.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

8 p.m.—1st Evensong with Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay, and Carols.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

5-15 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon and Carols.
Alms for the poor. Half the amount will be given the European and Eurasian relief fund.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 60, and 62.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

8 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

M. E. CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

8-30 a.m.—Children's Christmas Service. Lieut.-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., will preside.
11 a.m.—Dr. Fraser will preach the Christmas Sermon in Dean Lane Hall.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE following are further results of the polling :—

ABERDEENSHIRE, Western Division.

Dr Farquharson, L	... 4248
Mr E H Irvine jun., C	... 2010
Mr Kerr, L	... 1530

ANGLESEY.

Mr Richard Davies, L	... 4412
Captain P Rayner, C	... 3462

ANTRIM—Mid-Division.

Mr R T O'Neill, C	... 3832
Mr T. A Dickson, L	... 2713

North Division.

Mr E Macnaghten, C	... 3233
Mr W F Sinclair, L	... 2149
Mr J Pinkerton, I	... 1915

ARMAGH.

Mid-Division.

Mr John M'Kane, C	... 4178
Mr Edmund Leamy, N	... 2667

North Division.

Major Saunderson, C	... 4102
Mr S Shillingston, L	... 2373

AYRSHIRE.

Northern Division.

Mr H J Elliot, L	... 5700
Mr R W Cochran-Patrick, C	... 4740

AYR GROUP.

Mr R F F Campbell, L	... 2460
Mr Malcolm Low, C	... 2118

BANFFSHIRE.

Mr R W Duff, L	... 3740
Mr M T S Darling, C	... 2038

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Biggleswade Division.

Mr Charles Magniac, L	... 6037
Captain Walter Barttelot, C	... 4422

Luton Division

Mr Cyril Fowler, L	... 6080
Mr Sydney Gedge, C	... 3871

BELFAST, Four

East Division

Mr E S W De Cobain, C	... 3033
Sir J P Corry, C	... 2929
Mr R W Murray, L	... 970

South Division.

Mr W Johnston, C	... 3610
Mr J Workman, L	... 990
Dr Seeds, C	... 871

North Division

Mr W Ewart, C	... 3915
Mr A Bowman, L	... 1330

West Division

Mr J Haslett, C	... 3780
Mr T Sexton, N	... 3743

BERKSHIRE

Abingdon Division

Mr P Wroughton, C	... 4245
Mr R Purvis, L	... 2986

Newbury Division

Mr W G Mount, C	... 4633
Mr George Palmer, L	... 4433

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

Mr W F Maitland, L	... 4784
Mr Arthur Morgan, C	... 3282

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Aylesbury Division

Baron F de Rothschild, L	... 5476
Mr F Charsley, C	... 2924
Mr C J Clarke, L	... 296

Wycombe Division

Lord Curzon, C	... 5092
Mr R Carington, L	... 4239

BRADFORD (Three)

Central

Mr W E Forster, L	... 5275
Mr G M Waud, C	... 3732

East

Mr A Holden, L	... 4713
Mr J Taylor, C	... 4367

West

Mr A Illingworth, L	... 4688
Mr H B Reed, C	... 3408

BURNLEY.

Mr Peter Rylands, L	... 4866
Mr H H Wainwright, C	... 4190

BUTESHIRE.

Mr J P Robertson, C	... 1374
Mr R A Maclean, L	... 1090

CAMBERWELL Three.

North Division.

Mr R Strong, L	... 313
Mr W S Blunt, C	... 2975

Dulwich Division.

Mr Morgan Howard, QC, C	... 4406
Mr G Collins, L	... 2712

Peckham Division.

Mr A Baumann, C	... 3362
Mr W Willis, QC, L	... 2929
Mr E Dresser Rogers, L	... 580

CARDIFF.

Sir E J Reed, L	... 5369
Mr H Harben, C	... 5429

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Mr David Davies, L	... 5067
Mr M L Vaughan Davies, C	... 3644

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Chesterton Division.

Mr Charles Hall, C	... 4246
Mr Neville Goodman, L	... 4161

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Western Division.

Mr W R H Powell, L	... 4566
Lord Emlyn, C	... 2940

CARMARTHEN DISTRICT.

Sir John Jones Jenkins, L	... 2984
Mr John S Tregonning, C	... 1281

CARNARVONSHIRE, Eivion Division.

Mr John Roberts, L	... 4535
Mr H J E Nanney, C	... 2573

CARNARVON DISTRICT.

Mr T Jones Parry, L	... 1923
Mr E Swetenham, C	... 1858

CHESHIRE, Eight.

Altrincham Division.

Mr John Brooks, C	... 4798
Mr Isaac Saunders Leadam, L	... 4046

Crewe Division.

Mr George William Latham, L	... 5089
Mr Oscar Leslie Stephen, C	... 4281

Eddisbury Division.

Mr H J Tollemache, C	... 4285
Mr Laurence Irwell, L	... 4164

Macclesfield Division.

Mr W Coare Brocklehurst, L	... 3311
Mr Wm Cunliffe Brooks, C	... 2846

Northwich.

Mr J T Brunner, L	... 5023
Mr W H Verdin, C	... 3995

Wirral.

Captain Cotton, C	... 4756
Mr J Tomkinson, L	... 3261

CLAPHAM AND BATTERSEA, Two.

Clapham Division.

Mr J F Moulton, QC, L	... 3976
Mr A Bourke, C	... 3650

Battersea Division.

Mr O V Morgan, L	... 4257
Mr J C Cooke, C	... 3546

CLARE.

East Division.

Mr J R Cox, N	... 6224
Mr L O'Brien, C	... 289

West Division.

Mr Jeremiah Jordan, N	... 6763
Mr R W C Reeves, C	... 289

CORK CITY, Two.

Mr C S Parnell, N	... 6716
Mr Maurice Healy, N	... 6536
Mr J Pike, Constitutionalist	... 1464
Mr J H Bambridge, Consti	... 1401

CORNWALL.

Bodmin Division.

Mr Leonard Courtney, L	... 4254
Mr C E Edgcumbe, C	... 3101

Launceston Division.

Mr C T Dyke Acland, L	... 4090
Mr T N Lawrence, C	... 2587

St Austell Division.

Mr W C Borlase, L	... 4464
Mr P H Johnstone, C	... 2181

COUNTY CORK.

East.

Mr W J Lane, N	... 4314
Mr Villiers Stuart, Unionist	... 266

Mid.

Mr Charles Tanner, N	... 5033
Mr A Patten, Unionist	... 106

South-Eastern.

Mr John Hooper, N	... 4620
Sir A Warren, C	... 661

CUMBERLAND.

Egremont Division.

Lord Muncaster, C	... 3990
Mr D Ainsworth, L	... 3453

Eskdale Division.

Mr R A Allison, L	... 4749
Mr S Porter-Foster, C	... 3163

Penrith Division.

Mr H C Howard, L	... 3921
Mr J W Lowther, C	... 3448

DARLINGTON.

Mr Theodore Fry, L	... 3302
Colonel Wilson Todd, C	... 2096

DENBIGH DISTRICT.

Mr G F Kenyon, C	... 1761
Sir R Cunliffe, L	... 1455

DERBYSHIRE.

Chesterfield Division.

Mr A Barnes, L	... 3408
Mr C Macdana, C	... 2136
Mr J Haslam, Labour	... 1907

Ilkeston Division.

Mr T Watson, L	... 5780
Mr W Drury-Lowe, C	... 3793

North-Eastern Division.

Admiral Francis Egerton, L	... 4999
Mr C Gould, C	... 2536

Southern Division.

Mr H Wardle, L	... 6106
Mr G Curzon, C	... 4094

DEVONSHIRE.

Ashburton Division.

Mr C Seale-Hayne, L	... 4433
Mr W J Harris, C	... 3182

Honiton Division.

Sir John Kennaway, C	... 4540
Sir John Phear, L	... 2957

Tiverton Division.

Colonel Walrond, C	... 4563
Mr S Stevor, L	... 3460

Torquay Division.

Mr Lewis McIver, L	... 3509
Mr Mallock, C	... 3161

Totnes Division.

Mr F B Mildmay, L	... 4287
Mr Henry Lopes, C	... 3352

DONEGAL, North Division.

Mr J O'Doherty, N	... 4597
Colonel Stewart, Loyalist	... 952

DORSETSHIRE.

Southern Division.

Mr H P Sturgis, L	... 3128
Colonel Hambro, C	... 3095

Western Division.

Mr H R Farquharson, C	... 3507
Mr H C Batten, L	... 3365

DUBLIN CITY, Four.

St. Stephen's Green.

Mr E D Gray, N	... 5277
Sir E Guinness, C	... 3334

Dublin Harbour.

Mr T Harrington, N	... 6617
Sir R Bleanerhassett, L	... 1652

College Green.

Mr T D Sullivan, N	... 6548
Mr D Sherlock, L	... 1518

St. Patrick's.

Mr W Murphy, N	... 5330
Mr E Dockrell, C	... 1162

DUMFRIES GROUP.

Mr E Noel, L	... 1546
Mr M W Mattinson, C	... 1363

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Sir R Jardine, L	... 4857
Lord Dalkeith, C	... 3566

DUBLIN.

North Division.

Mr J J Clancy, N	... 7560
Mr W R Calbeck, C	... 1425

South Division.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, N	... 5114
Mr Ion T Hamilton, C	... 3736

DOWN.

North Division.

Colonel Waring, C	... 4315
Mr J S Brown, L	... 2841

DUDLEY.

Mr H Brinsley Sheridan, L	... 6377
Mr Brooke Robinson, C	... 5211

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle Division.

Sir Joseph Pease, L	... 5962
Mr P B Lyon, C	... 3457

Chester-le-Street Division.

Mr J Joicey, L	... 4409
Mr Lloyd Jones, I	... 3606
Mr W Ashworth, C	... 2018

Houghton-le-Spring Division.

Mr J Wilson, Labour	... 6511
Mr N Wood, C	... 4767

Jarrow Division.

Mr C M Palmer, L	... 5702
Mr J Johnstone, Labour	... 1731

Mid Division.

Mr W Crawford, Labour	... 5799
Mr F A Vane-Tempest, C	... 3245

ELGIN AND NAIRN COUNTIES.

Sir G M Grant, L	... 1612
Brodie of Brodie, C	... 1556
Mr C H Anderson, L	... 1435

ESSEX.

Chelmsford Division.

Mr W J Beadle, C	... 4321
Mr R B Martin, L	... 3079

Epping Division.

Sir H Selwin Ibbetson, C	... 4659
Mr E B Barnard, L	... 2915

Harwich Division.

Mr J Round, C	... 4584
Mr J Jackson, L	... 3824

Maldon Division

Mr A G Kitching L	... 4509
Mr C W Gray, C	... 3878

FERMANAGH

North Division

Mr W H Redmond, N	... 3255
Mr J Bloomfield, C	... 2822

FLINT DISTRICT

Mr John Roberts, L	... 1835
Mr P P Pennant, C	... 1713

FLINTSHIRE

Lord Richard Grosvenor, L	... 4758
Mr H S Mostyn, C	... 3132

FORFARSHIRE

Mr J W Barclay, L	... 6157
Mr H A Lindsay, C	... 1851

GALWAY (City)

Mr T P O'Connor, N	... 1135
Mr P G Hallett, C	... 164

GATESHEAD

Mr W H James, L	... 5756
Mr J H Bottomley, C	... 3024

GLAMORGANSHIRE

East

Mr A Thomas, L	... 4886
Mr G L Clarke, C	... 2056

South

Mr A J Williams, L	... 3945
Mr J T D Llewellyn, C	... 3351

Gower District

Mr F A Yeo, L	... 5550
Mr H N Miers, C	... 2103

Rhondda

Mr W Abraham (Labour)	... 3859
Mr F L Davis, L	... 2992

GLASGOW. Seven.

Blackfriars.

Mr Mitchell Henry, L	... 3759
Mr W C Maughan, C	... 3137
Mr Shaw Maxwell, Crofter	... 1156

Bridgeton.

Mr Edward R Russell, L	... 3599
Mr E V A Maitland, C	... 3478
Mr William Forsyth, L	... 978

Camlachie.

Mr Hugh Watt, L	... 4047
Mr Arnott Reid, C	... 2883
Mr James Martin, I L	... 177

Central.

Mr Gilbert Beith, L	... 5846
Mr J C Baird, C	... 4779

College.

Dr Charles Cameron, L	... 5662
Sir William Cunninghame, C	... 4139

St Rollox.

Mr J M'Culloch, L	... 4950
Mr J Neilson Cuthbertson, C	... 4824

Tradeston.

Mr A C Corbett, L	... 4354
Mr James Somervell	... 3240
Mr William Greaves, P	... 86

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cirencester Division.

Mr A B Winterbothem, L	... 4782
Mr J E Dorington, C	... 4035

Stroud Division.

Mr H R Brand, L	... 4646
Mr G Holloway, C	... 4333

GREENOCK.

Mr Thomas Sutherland, L	... 3057
Mr John Scott, C	... 2954
Mr J M Davidson, I L	... 65

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Mr Robert B Haldane, L	... 3473
Lord Elcho, C	... 1945

HALIFAX, Two.

Mr Thomas Shaw, L	... 6269
Mr James Stansfeld, L	... 6053
Mr Alfred Morris, C	... 3988

HAMPSHIRE.

Andover Division.

Mr W B Beach, C	... 4559
Mr F W Buxton, L	... 3108

Basingstoke Division.

Mr Sclater Booth, C	... 3892
Mr R Eve, L	... 2313

Fareham Division.

General Fitzwygram, C	... 5177
Mr R G Wilberforce, L	... 4518

New Forest.

Mr F Compton, C	... 4281
Mr H M Bompas, L	... 3511

Petersfield.

Viscount Wolmer, L	... 3414
Mr W Nicholson, C	... 3253
Mr Douglas Henty, I C	... 179

HASTINGS.

Sir Thomas Brassey, L	... 2712
Mr Wilson Noble, C	... 2550

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Leominster Division.

Mr T Duckham, L	... 3871
Mr J Rankin, C	... 3750

Ross Division.

Mr M Biddulph, L	... 4415
Sir Joseph Bailey, C	... 3843

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hertford Division.

Mr Abel Smith, C	... 4263
Mr H F Cowper, L	... 3072

Hitchin Division.

Baron R Dimsdale, C	... 4418
Mr H G Fordham, L	... 3769

St Albans Division.

Lord Grimston, C	... 4107
Mr John Coles, L	... 3037

Watford Division.

Mr T F Halsey, C	... 4082
Mr G F Phillips, L	... 3712

HORSHAM.

Sir Walter Barttelot, C	... 4483
Mr S Barrow, L	... 2467

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Huntingdon Division.

Mr T Coote, jun. L	... 3354
Colonel O Montague, C	... 2208

Ramsey Division.

Captain Fellowes, C	... 2775
Lord Esmè Gordon, L	... 2410

INVERNESS GROUP.

Mr R B Finlay, L	... 1709
Mr W S B McLaren, L	... 1546

ISLINGTON (Four).

West.

Mr Richard Chamberlain, L	... 3970
Dr Danford Thomas, C	... 2356

North.

Mr G C T Bartley, C	... 3545
Mr S D Waddy, Q C, L	... 2972

East.

Mr H B Ince, L	... 3296
Mr Cowley Lambert, C	... 3262

South.

Mr H Spicer, L	... 3050
Mr H Wildey Wright, C	... 3503

KENSINGTON (Two).

South Division.

Sir Algernon Borthwick, C	... 4602
Mr Montague Cookson, L	... 2138

North Division.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, C	... 3619
Mr J F B Firth, L	... 3011

KENT.

Faversham Division.

Mr R T Knatchbull-Hugessen, C	... 5067
Mr F F Belsey, L	... 4123

Isle of Thanet Division.

Mr E R King-Harman, C	... 3381
Mr C F Davis, L	... 2676

Medway Division.

Mr J S Gathorne-Hardy, C	... 6212
Sir Sydney Waterlow, L	... 5118

Sevenoaks Division.

Mr C W Mills, C	... 4561
Mr P Nickalls, L	... 3956

Tunbridge Division.

Mr R Norton, C	... 4533
Mr F Verney, L	... 4210

KERRY.

East Division.

Mr Sheehan, N	... 3169
Mr Robertson, C	... 30

West Division.

Mr E Harrington, N	... 2067
Mr Rowan, C	... 262

KILDARE.

North Division.

Mr T M Carew, N	... 3168
Baron De Robeck, C	... 467

KINCARDINESHIRE.

Sir George Balfour, L	... 3160
Mr D S Porteous, C	... 1267

KING'S COUNTY.

Birr Division.

Mr P C Molloy, N	... 3408
Captain Bernard, C	... 760

KIRKCALDY.

Sir George Campbell, L	... 2180
Mr J Malcolm Inglis, I L	... 1504
Mr H T Munro, C	... 746

KILMARNOCK GROUP.

Mr S Sturrock, C	... 3645
Mr J Dick Peddie, L	... 3513
Lord Dalrymple, L	... 1862
Mr J S Storr, C	... 53

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Mr M J Stewart, C	... 2526
Mr A Young, L	... 2492

LANARKSHIRE.

Mid.

Mr Stephen Mason, L	... 2875
Mr W R Bousfield, C	... 2570
Major J C Forrest, L	... 191

North-East.

Mr Donald Crawford, L	... 4504
Mr J C Cuninghame, C	... 4405

South.

Mr J G C Hamilton, L	... 4583
Mr J Hozier, jun. C	... 3245

LANCASHIRE.

Accrington Division.

Mr F W Grafton, L	... 5320
Mr R T H Hodge, C	... 4842

Bootle.

Colonel Thos Myles Sandys, C	... 6715
Mr Samuel H Whitbread, L	... 3915

Chorley.

General Feilden, C	... 5876
Mr H Wright, L	... 2808

Darwen.

Lord Cranborne, C	... 5878
Mr. J G Potter, L	... 5873

Eccles.

Mr Algernon Egerton, C	... 4559
Mr V K Armitage, L	... 4312

Heywood.

Mr Isaac Hoyle, L	... 4558
Mr James Kenyon, C	... 3955

Lancaster.

Major Marton, C	... 4387
Mr J C McCoan, L	... 3530

Leigh.

Mr Caleb Wright, L	... 4021
Mr Lees Knowles, C	... 3275

Middleton

Colonel Schwabe, L	... 5882
Mr T Fielden, C	... 4885

Newton.

Sir Richard Cross, C	... 4415
Colonel McCorquodale, L	... 4031

Ormskirk.

Mr A B Forwood, C	... 5133
Mr J P Sheldon, L	... 2343

Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth.

Mr R Leake, L	... 5092
Mr W B Hulton, C	... 4579

Stretford.

Mr William Agnew, L	... 4866
Mr John William Maclure, C	... 4676

West Houghton Division.

Mr F Hardcastle, C	... 6011
Mr Edward Cross, L	... 3741

Widnes.

Mr T C Edwards-Moss, C	... 4527
Mr E K Muspratt, L	... 2650

LANCASHIRE, N. E., Four.

Rossendale Division.

Lord Hartington, L	... 6060
Mr William F Ecroyd, C	... 4228

LANCASHIRE, S W, Seven.

Ince Division.

Colonel Blundell, C	... 4271
Mr C McLeod Percy, I L	... 3725

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Melton Division.

Lord John Manners, C	... 5150
Mr D R Radcliffe, L	... 3869

LEITH BURGHS

Mr William Jacks, L	... 6355
Mr William D Thorburn, C	... 2485

LIMERICK CITY.

Mr H J Gill, P	... 2169
Mr James Spaight, C	... 440

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Louth Division.

Mr F Otter, L	... 4804
Mr James Lowther, C	... 3598

Sleaford Division.

Mr Henry Chaplin, C	... 4761
Mr C Sharpe, L	... 3400

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Spalding Division.

Mr M E Finch-Hatton, C	... 4658
Mr Halley Stewart, L	... 4080

Stamford Division.

Mr J C Lawrence, C	... 4631
Mr J S Cudlip, L	... 3380

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Mr Peter M'Lagan, L	... 3801
Captain Thomas Hope, C	... 1606

LONDONDERRY CITY.

Mr C E Lewis, C	... 1824
Mr J H M'Carthy, N	... 1795

LONDONDERRY COUNTY.

North Division.

Mr H L Mulholland, C	... 5180
Mr S Walker, Q C, L	... 3017

LONGFORD.

North Division.

Mr Justin McCarthy, N	... 2592
Mr J M Wilson, C	... 163

COUNTY LOUTH.

North Division.

Mr J Nolan, N	... 2580
Mr Philip Callan, I N	... 1451

MAYO.

Western Division.

Mr J Deasy, N	... 4791
Mr R N Stoney, C	... 131

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Mr H Robertson, L	... 3784
Mr W R M Wynne, C	... 2209
Mr Morgan Lloyd, L	... 1907

MIDDLESBROUGH.

Mr Isaac Wilson, L	... 6061
Mr R Dixon, C	... 4035

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.

As business closes from this evening up to the morning of Monday, the 28th instant, for the Christmas holidays, our weekly report is published a day earlier than usual. We have still an exceedingly quiet state of things to record in every branch of trade, and we cannot well look for any improvement now until after the New Year. Whether increased activity may set in even then is largely dependent on the way the European markets open, but for one thing we are pretty certain to have the advantage of a larger quantity of produce to deal with. In this respect the past week has been decidedly adverse. The heavy rains up-country during the previous week have restricted arrivals of produce to unusually small figures, and the effect will still be apparent for some days to come, particularly in the receipts of Cotton. It is not only that the country roads are rendered impassable for cart traffic and supplies prevented from reaching the interior markets, but the gins cease working altogether in wet weather, putting an entire stop to operations in the staple in every stage. Unfortunately, the delay in the movement of the crop is the least injury arising from the recent rains. In the Central Provinces the Berars, Khandeish, the Deccan, and parts of the Bengal districts, a large proportion of the crop has been seriously deteriorated in quality, and to some slight extent it must have suffered also in quantity. The actual decrease due to the rains alone may not perhaps amount to many thousands of bales, but it helps to render the prospects of the season much less encouraging than they previously were, and instead of the bumper out-turn formally talked of, people, are beginning to lay their account for little if anything better than an average yield. There are few now who put their ideas of the shipments for the first six months of the coming year, anything over a million bales, and some incline to 900,000 or less. The young cereal crops have no doubt benefitted by the rainfall as much in proportion as Cotton has suffered, and large exports of Wheat and Linseed may compensate in some measure for the deficiency in the staple. Freights on that account should have a better time in store for them. At present £1 per ton open charter is about the ruling figure, and at 13s. 9d. old scale for Wheat the Liverpool and London liners find cargo by no means plentiful. To what extent the exports of the coming season are to be aided, or the reverse, by the course of Exchange, remains as much an open question as ever. The value of the rupee has steadied up a trifle from the depression current a week ago, but there is no abatement of the uncertainty as to the future. This naturally enough tends more to the disadvantage of imports than exports for the time being, as prices of the former do not accommodate themselves to the fluctuations in Exchange as do the latter. While, therefore, Piece-goods and Metals are meeting a fair demand on the spot for consumption, new business for future shipment is not developing in like proportion. Money continues easy and Stocks and Shares are fairly steady.

MONEY.—The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, in the statement for the week ending on Saturday last, showed a decrease of 25½ lakhs caused by withdrawals from "Other Deposits." This may be partially due to preparations for the holidays, but in any case it does not appear to have originated from an actual increase in trade requirements, which so far are decidedly light, and there is accordingly no diminution of the ease which we have so long had to report. At the Bank of Bombay the official minimum is maintained at 4 per cent., and outside the current quotation is 2 per cent., but both figures are equally nominal. Demand loans on the security of Government Paper could doubtless be obtained at 1 to 1½ per cent. per annum, and for a short fixed period even it is questionable whether 2 per cent. could be got.

EXCHANGE.—When writing last Thursday we had to notice a slightly steadier feeling in sterling, which has since developed into a recovery of 1-16d. per rupee from the lowest point. Last Mail-day, owing to the advance of the Bank of England rate of discount to 4 per cent., the banks reduced their ready drawing rates by 1-32d., making 1s. 5¾d. the best figure obtainable for demand, 3 months' Credits meanwhile remaining at 1s. 6¼d. On Saturday, however, a rise of 1-32d. took place all round, and on Monday Bank Bills were further advanced 1-32d. Yesterday no quotable alteration occurred, but to-day we are 1-32d. higher and fairly firm at that, the following being closing quotations for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand		.....	1s. 5 31-32d. per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	.....	1s. 5 29-32d. "
Do.	3 months' sight	.....	1s. 6 3-32d. "
Do.	4	.....	1s. 6¼ "
Do.	6	.....	1s. 6 3-16d. "
Credits	3	.....	1s. 6 3-16d. "
Do.	6	.....	1s. 6¼d. "
Documents	3	.....	1s. 6 7-32d. "
Do.	6	.....	1s. 6 13-32d. "
Francs	3	.....	191¾ "
Do.	6	.....	193¾ "

For future delivery the banks are buyers of 3 months' credits at 1s. 6 3-16d. up to the middle of January and 1-32d. per rupee per month higher up to April-May. They are not, however, open to draw on proportionate terms, 1s. 5 31-32d. telegraphic being the highest figure obtainable for any position. Neither in buying nor selling though, is any one disposed to go very far without cover; the existing firmness, such as it is, being mainly due to the support derived from Calcutta and not to any decided views regarding the future. On that point speculation is simply nil, under the conviction that the course of affairs in America will be settled as a matter of party politics not on the merits of the Silver Question itself, and therefore impossible to foresee or form a reliable judgment about in advance.

Bar Silver in London has remained at 46¾d. per oz. throughout the week.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The transactions in paper since the departure of last mail have been comparatively limited, and fluctuations have been confined to very small figures. Fours for cash opened at Rs. 97 7-16, and on Saturday advanced to R. 97 9-16, but on Monday the rate went back to Rs. 97½, and to-day we do not quote better than Rs. 79 7-16 again. For January delivery the quotation has mostly ruled from Rs. 97 5-16 to ⅜ and we should call the former the market figure to-day at the close with Rs. 97 3-16 for February. Fours-and-a-half have been unchanged throughout at 99⅝. Municipal 5 per cent. bonds are quoted at Rs. 98, Port Trust 4½ per cent. at Rs. 90½.

SHARES.—A quiet steady tone has characterised the market latterly. No speculative tendency is apparent, but in leading shares the fluctuations mostly have in the net result favoured holders. In Banks there is now almost nothing done in this market, except in Bank of Bombays, which are slightly firmer at Rs. 726½. Press Companies are a trifle weaker where likely to be affected by the late rains. Mofussils and New Indian are Rs. 2½, Volkarts Rs. 10 lower, others generally unaltered. Spinning and Weaving Mills are rather irregular. Our quotations show an advance of Rs. 100 in Madras United, Rs. 25 in Khandeish, Rs. 22½ in Connaught, Rs. 15 in City, Rs. 10 in Morarjee Goculdass, and Rs. 5 in Central India, Coorla, Parell, and Soonderdass. On the other hand there is a decline of Rs 20 in Dhurrumseys, which have stopped working at present. Rs. 10 in Berar Manufacturing, Manockjee Petit, and Gordon Mills. An attempt is being made to reconstruct the latter company on the basis of Rs 1-0 per share, and were the general position of the industry more favourable than it is at present, there would be no doubt of the success of the scheme. The agents have agreed to accept a reduced scale of commission for working, and to find the loan capital necessary at a moderate rate of interest, while the mill which stands in the first class as regards machinery and capacity would come to the new shareholders at a comparatively low cost. In the miscellaneous list movements have not been numerous. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares are R. 50 higher in first, Rs. 15 in second, and Rs. 5 in third issue. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mine shares advanced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 9, owing to the favourable reports in circulation as to the working of the Mysore an adjoining concern. They are back again to-day to Rs. 6½, no very great amount of confidence being felt in the glowing accounts of the other company mentioned. Flour mill shares are steady at Rs. 675 for Bombay and Rs. 214 for Bapty Brothers.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The position is very much the same as we had to report upon last week. Firm offer business for forward shipment has been in very limited lines, but the ready trade from second hands is on a full average scale at previous prices. The dealers estimate the week's transaction at 3,500 to 4,000 packages, and although arrivals have been free stocks are not excessive.

Grey goods are in very fair demand, especially shirtings, and dealers having pretty full supplies either on the spot or near at hand, have been willing sellers at current rates. Bleached goods are in active request, more particularly light and medium qualities of Jacconets, for which stocks being small sellers have in some instances been able to obtain an advance of 1 to 2 annas per piece. Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red cloths are steady. In local goods business is checked rather by the higher prices asked, and the sales are not put at more than about 2,500 packages for the week.

TWIST.—The demand has been slow for nearly all descriptions of imported yarns, and to do business prices must be quoted ½ anna per lb. lower. Local spinnings were freely bought for China in the early part of the week, but are quieter again, and at the close of the demand, having apparently been satisfied for the time. Prices are the same.

METALS.—Coper is depressed by reduced quotations from home, and we quote a decline of as. 4 to as. 8, say for Braziers Rs. 33 to Rs. 33-8 per cwt. Yellow Metal is nominally unchanged in value at Rs. 28½ to Rs. 29 per cwt. for Braziers, but the enquiry is poor. Iron is in more request and for some descriptions a slight advance in price has been obtained.

COALS are firmly held to arrive by importers, but consumes are operating very cautiously, and only a small business has resulted. We quote Davison's West Hartley, Rs. 14½; Cardiff, Rs. 14½ to Rs. 15 alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A firm tone ruled in the market throughout the early part of the week, induced, in the first instance, by an indisposition on the part of sellers to contract until they could see the extent of the damage caused by the rains, and afterwards by somewhat steadier telegraphic advices from home. To-day, however, with decided weakness apparent both in Liverpool and New York and indications of freer supplies becoming available in the up-country markets in the course of a few days there is more pressure to sell, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower in everything except Bengals. Of that description values are maintained very steadily, not only because it seems to be the growth which meets a fair demand at home, but also owing to the belief now steadily gaining ground that the crop is a small one. Reliable authorities now talk of a yield little if anything larger than last year, which was decidedly short, and certainly the backwardness of the arrivals give colour to such estimates of Omras on the other hand except "Fine" there are many more sellers than buyers, the damage done by the rain being more to the quality than quantity. Dhclleras and Broach being also well reported upon are freely offered

Arrivals this week have been very light owing to the rain keeping back supplies, and we do not estimate the total receipts of new crop to date at more than about 70,000 bales, say :—

	Bales.
Bengals	27,500
Berar	25,000
Khandeish	11,000
Hingunghaut	6,500
	70,000

Current crop estimates are being reduced rather owing to the anticipated deficiency in Bengals and Khandeish, and as there is very little old Cotton to go forward and the local Mills are all very short of stock, the ideas of shipments for the six months ending 30th June are coming down to between 900,000 and 1,000,000 bales.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For 6 days	16,680	17,374	23,962
Since 1st January	1,110,128	1,616,984	1,718,661
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days	910	5,819	4,200
Since 1st January	715,715	1,211,687	1,304,544
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 6 days	139	611	1,154
Since 1st January	62,819	98,311	85,183

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

New Crop—			per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	December delv.	.....	Rs. 171	4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, ... ,,	161	3 13-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, ... ,,	154	3 23-32d.
Do. Fine	January	,, ... ,,	170	3 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, ... ,,	163	3 29-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, ... ,,	157	3 31-32d.
Omra, Fine	December	,, ... ,,	198	4 9 16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, ... ,,	191	4 13-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, ... ,,	183	4 9-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, ... ,,	179	4¼d.
Do. Fine	March	,, ... ,,	193	4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, ... ,,	186	4 1-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, ... ,,	180	4 7-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, ... ,,	175	4 3-32d.
Broach, Fine	do.	,, ... ,,	212	4 15-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, ... ,,	207	4 27-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	April	,, ... ,,	194	4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, ... ,,	186	4 11-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, ... ,,	182	4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	,, ... ,,	185	4 11-32d.
Westerns	do. June-July	,, ... ,,	175	4 3-32d.

WHEAT.—Buyers have been operating very sparingly for export this week, and to begin with prices were easier both for forward and ready stuff. Latterly, however, short supplies and cheap freights have strengthened the latter, and we are back again to old rates. Quotations are :—

	Per cwt. Rs.	Rs.	
White Pessy No. 1	3 13 6	3 14 0	Apr-May.
Laskari, Fine	3 12 6	3 12 0	do.
Khan'a (Hard Red)	3 14 6	3 8 0	do.
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	3 10 0	3 10 6	do.

SEEDS.—Linseed like Wheat has been in small supply, and is the turn dearer in rupee price, although lower on the other side. Ready we quote Rs. 6-10-6, April-May delivery, Rs. 5-15-6 per cwt. In rapeseed business is small, New Yellow Guzerat is quoted at Rs. 5-15, Red Delhi at Rs. 5-4 per cwt., April-May. Of Gingelly receipts are very small owing to the recent rains, and the total crop looks like being much less than last year. This keeps prices up here in spite of adverse advices from Europe. Best White is Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 7, mixed (50 per cent. black) Rs. 6-8 per cwt. railway terms.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

		1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For 6 days	cwt.	120,701	148,388	88,545
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	12,042,022	8,233,017	10,398,407
Linseed—For 6 days	,,	26,908	38,432	47,618
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	5,2-7,717	4,342,020	4,289,538
Rapeseed—For 6 days	,,	6,409	3,927	...
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	1,573,378	1,186,175	...
Gingelly—For 6 days	,,	34,780	89,476	77,952
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	1,371,138	1,361,106	1,505,526

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER, SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	,, 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 31-0 per month for 24 months.	
Sympathetic Square	,, 36-0	,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 66-0	,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East St. Bombay: 43, Road Esplanade.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.

THE Reverend Edward S. Summers, Principal Serampore College, writes :—"After a long time, I write to say that the spectacles with the new lenses that you have put in suit me very well indeed. I would have written sooner but that I have not been able to write at all for some weeks past. Having recovered the use of my hand, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the skill with which you have managed to suit my eyes, both when I first came to you, and afterwards when my sight had improved through the rest that I gave them, and the use of the first pair of spectacles supplied. If this letter will be of use to you as a testimonial, you are welcome to use it."

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel,) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
GENTLEMEN,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

DEATH.

RYAN—December 4, at Tudbury, Suffolk, John Ryan, late Assistant Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Bombay, eldest son of the late John Ryan, Traffic Manager Bombay Port Trust, aged 29 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIDSON—December 19, at Madras, the wife of J. P Davidson, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RATTON—December 21, at Madras, James Holroyd Ratton, eldest son of Surgeon-Major James J M Ratton, M D, aged six years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1885.

IN the Memorandum of the Army Sanitary Commission on the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for 1883-84, which has just been published by the Government of Bombay, we recognize one of our Christmas annuals which never fails to reach us about this time of the year, and our thanks are due to the Commission for the great interest it evinces in our sanitary welfare. In fact, the Army Sanitary Commission exercises a paternal control over us, and never ceases to furnish us with an annual budget of complaint, always pointing out our sanitary shortcomings, and advising us to behave better for the future. How we came to be placed under the paternity of the Commission is what nobody understands. It must be that, seeing our forlorn and orphan condition, the Commission, finding itself with nothing better to do, adopted us. Still, although the Commission seldom smiles and often frowns upon us, we know that it desires to do us good and to make us as clean and as sanitary as London; and we are duly grateful for being shown what our sanitary guardian thinks of us. If we were not under the judicious check of the Commission, it is not at all improbable that we should be overborne by vanity and conceit of our own ability to work out our own sanitation in a satisfactory way. But with the "Memorandum" to warn us we perceive our shortcomings, which, according to the Commission, amount to having done little or nothing for the last twenty years to remove the "local conditions" which foster and encourage epidemic or zymotic diseases. The Commission insists that if there had been any sanitary life in us during the last twenty years, all these local conditions of disease would have been long ago swept away. We are further charged with the enormity of doing our scavenging so badly that "this great city remains an Augæan stable." This "Augæan stable" condition of Bombay, and the want of sewers in some places, are said to be the chief factors in producing or feeding epidemic diseases, and maintaining a high general mortality. Drs. Klein and Gibbes are quoted in evidence of our insanitary state, as having pointed out "typical cholera localities in a city over whose population cholera is always hovering." These localities are Dhobie Talao and Cavel. The charges against us are so serious, especially the charge that we have done little or nothing for sewerage and conservancy during the last twenty years, that we cannot find sufficient space to reply to them. We may say broadly that about five millions sterling have been spent by the Corporation during the last twenty years in endeavouring to improve the sanitation of the city, and that this great sum has always been spent on the advice of the Executive. During many of these years the local taxation was undoubtedly excessive, and quite as much as the rate-payers could bear. Even Sir Richard Temple, when Governor of Bombay, hesitated to propose a greater sum than fifty lakhs of rupees for sewerage. These fifty lakhs are nearly spent on sewers, surface drains, and a sewer reservoir; and yet not a fourth of the city has been sewered on the new system, and house connections are practically unknown. Very large sums of money are still required to carry out a complete modern system of sewerage and conservancy, so large that it is impossible to complete the work for many years. The Commission kindly hints at the issue of a mandamus to force on the works; but Bombay has never required the spur of compulsion, and if it is to be applied we shall be glad to see a complete estimate of all the proposed works which we are blithely told will remove all the local conditions which provoke epidemic and zymotic diseases, and a financial statement showing how these great works may be executed, and the time of their probable completion.

The "Memorandum" points out that the mortality of 1883 exceeded the mortality of the previous year, and that cholera, small-pox, fevers, phthisis, and diarrhœa produced an increased number of deaths. The Commission is of opinion that this increased mortality was due to local insanitary conditions which should have had no existence, considering that sanitary work has been going on in Bombay for the last twenty years. So sure are the Commissioners that our excessive mortality in 1883 should have been prevented that they point to the mortality of London for the same year, showing that mortality as being 20·40 per 1,000, while our mortality was 29·12 per 1,000. We are left to infer not only that the mortality of Bombay can be reduced to the rate of the London mortality, but that it should really be less than that rate, and hence the reference which the Commission makes to the density of the population of London as being "nearly fivefold" the population of Bombay. Does the Commission seriously mean that our city should be as healthy as London, or is the comparison made for the purpose of mortifying the local pride of the Bombay Corporation? We have no desire to defend the existing sanitary defects of Bombay: doubtless there is much progressive work remaining to be done; but we feel constrained to meet the Commission on its own ground, and ask whether it is at all possible for this city to be made as healthy as London? We would ask the Commission to consider the overcrowding that exists and must continue to exist and to increase, an overcrowding in which every spot of floor space in large two and three-storeyed lodging houses is covered at night by sleeping men, women, and children with the temperature often at 85° to 90° Fahrt.; to consider also the quality of the food of the people, and their general uncomplaining and helpless condition. Let us give an illustration. A man is prostrated by fever; he lies down in his room, 9 or 10 feet square and 9 or 10 feet high; he seeks no remedy, asks for no help; and at night his room is filled with fellow-lodgers, occupying, as we have already said, all the floor space. The fever continues, and he dies in his room; but not until he he done more or less permanent injury to the health of his fellow-lodgers. How different, then, are the "local conditions" we have mentioned from the local conditions of London! Until the social conditions are parallel in London and Bombay the health conditions of the two cities must remain different, to say nothing of the difference of climate. If, therefore, the social and climatic conditions of Bombay are so diverse to those of London that it is unreasonable to expect the mortality of the two cities to be equal, it may be asked what is a reasonable mortality rate for Bombay? that is to say, what is the mortality rate at which the city should be considered fairly healthy? For this, after all, is the only practical question to be considered; and the Commission should fix this rate. The Army Sanitary Commission cannot pretend to say that even London, the great sanitary example of all large cities, does not stand in need of progressive sanitary works: these works must go on for ever and ever, for in this matter of dealing with impurities the works are always in need of repairs, improvements, and supervision. Our city may not have been able to satisfy the Sanitary Commission that sanitary works have proceeded with sufficient speed, but we ask in all seriousness whether we have been judged after a complete review of our position, social, sanitary, and financial? Let us take sewerage, as the first of the works on which judgment is pronounced against us. Is it not true that for the last eight years the Municipal Engineer has had a greater amount of sewerage work on hand than could be completed? Go where you will, you are in danger of falling into a sewer excavation. If the house connections are not made with the executed portion of the permanent sewerage, why are they not made? Perhaps the answer is ready—the water-supply was found to be deficient, and the Corporation, seeing further than the Sanitary Commission, have just sanctioned the Tansa water scheme for an additional supply which will double that of the existing supply. The sanction for this work amounts to nearly a million and a quarter sterling. In reviewing our water necessities the Sanitary Commission appear to be gratified to learn that some small additions were made to the Tulsi and Vehar lakes in 1883, but will that Commission now say that the Tausa scheme was not necessary, that it was sanctioned a day too soon, or that in sanctioning this work the Corporation are deserving of the approbation of even the most urgent sanitary reformers? The Commission says that "efficient house-drainage requires an adequate supply of water," and they appear to have thought that the proposals for "increasing the collecting and impounding area of the reservoir," and the provision of "catchwater channels for increasing the supply of Vehar Lake," would provide the "adequate supply" which they say a drainage system requires. It will now see that the general opinion in Bombay was and is that these small additions to the water-supply which have been provided were inadequate makeshifts, and that nothing less than doubling the existing water-supply would give any security to the drainage which is so strongly recommended. The Tausa scheme will require six years to complete, and during these six years we have no doubt that sewerage works will go on as actively as the circumstances permit. In writing of the soakage of sewage into the soil and the removal of the water supplied to the town by Tulsi and Vehar, the Commission take no account of the amount of sewage daily pumped up and discharged at Love Grove. A careful examination will probably discover that it is only in the undrained districts that this soakage of the water-supply takes place. In the very nature of the case, where old drains have been left unrepaired for a series of years, some amount of leakage does take place, and this leakage is objected to in Bombay quite as much as it is objected to by the Commission; but the mortality has not been most excessive in the sewered districts which have the oldest sewers, whether we consider either the general mortality or the mortality from epidemic diseases. We by no means urge this mortality question as a reason for not putting in new sewers all over Bombay. The Commission says that the cholera districts of "London, Liverpool, and many other English towns of a similar kind have all long since disappeared under the operation of ordinary engineering works," and let us hope we shall have the same experience of these works in Bombay. In the meantime Bombay is taxed with aiding the European boards of health in subjecting the great commerce of India to quarantine proceedings in consequence of the epidemic of cholera which occurred here in 1883. It is inferred that, if all our "ordinary engineering works" were completed, there would be no cholera in Bombay and no quarantine on the European commercial highway. We are not at present prepared to contest the point with the Commission; on the contrary, we think that active sewerage work is going on as rapidly as it can be undertaken, and we regard the new water-supply as being essentially an important part of sewerage, so important that a complete sewerage system would be dangerous without it.

But how can we sufficiently thank the Army Sanitary Commission for strengthening our hands by assuring us that the works for improving the health of the city of Bombay are as much works of an imperial as of a local character? At the present moment the Corporation are seeking the aid of Government for a loan of 123 lakhs of rupees for executing the most important of these sanitary works, and we are glad to find the city supported by so competent an authority as the Sanitary Commission, which insists that the work is as much imperial as local; and as such we take it that it demands the special support both of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. If Bombay is the chief commercial connecting port between India and Continental Europe, and if it is to the health of Bombay that the European boards of health look when considering the probabilities of the importation of epidemic disease into Europe, then it seems to be the duty of the Government of India to render Bombay all the aid in its power to make the health of this city such as will be approved by the European boards of health. This aid may very easily be granted by advancing the Corporation the loans necessary for such works on the easiest terms. In this view of the case, there is no city in India which so well deserves the financial support of the Government of India as Bombay. If the Commission in its plain speaking should be able to influence the financial views of the Government of India in favour of the rapid prosecution of sanitary works in Bombay, we shall consider it has done our city a very great service. Yet as cholera seems to be the disease which has the greatest interest for European boards of health, we hasten to assure the Sanitary Commission that there were only 575 deaths in Bombay from this cause in the year now closing, and that for the last three months the total number of deaths from cholera has been fourteen, or about one per week. The Commission may say that this favourable report of the last quarter of 1885 is accidental, and that we still have "local conditions" for engendering or spreading cholera, and that these "local conditions" must be removed. To this we give a willing assent, and we feel sure that the local authorities are quite alive to their responsibilities. We cannot place Calcutta and the other towns in which cholera is said to have a permanent home into quarantine, even if we had any wish to endeavour to protect ourselves by this hygienic fallacy; but our own population go into cholera districts by hundreds and return amongst us, and we are every day receiving visitors from such districts. It is not for us to say how much of our cholera is imported in this way; we merely mention it as a fact in our history which the Army Sanitary Commission has left untouched.

A MHOW correspondent, in our issue of the 17th, drew attention to the suspension of the Executive Engineer of Mhow, ordered on the 29th July last by the Agent to the Governor-General, pending the result of inquiries into his management of the Barrack Department; and this correspondent went on to observe that, as far as the public were aware, there had been no inquiry, and the Executive Engineer remained suspended, although it was reported at Mhow and Indore, on good authority, that the Supreme Government, more than three weeks ago, ordered his restoration; but that the local authorities had thought fit to keep these orders in abeyance. We are informed, on good authority, that these statements are incorrect, and that the facts are as follows :—Mr. Knight, Executive Engineer of Mhow, was suspended, pending the result of inquiries into his management of the Barrack Department. That inquiry was at once instituted by the Agent to the Governor-General, and its results were submitted to the Government of India in August last. Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Phayre, Commanding the Mhow Division, had requested that a military court of inquiry might be appointed to investigate the state of the Barrack Department in Central India. Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General, declined to accede to this inquiry, as the Barrack Department in Central India is a branch of the Public Works Department, and entirely subordinate to the Civil Administration. The results of the departmental inquiry having been laid before the Government of India, they, agreeing with the Agent to the Governor-General, considered that such a court as that desired by the Lieutenant-General could not be properly employed to investigate a department which was civilly administered. The necessary inquiries had, moveover, been made by the proper authority. We are informed that no orders have been received directing the restoration of Mr. Knight—a question the disposal of which has been delayed by a necessary inquiry into the case of Koer Sen, one of Mr. Knight's sub-overseers, who has been largely defrauding Government on the Dhar road, and who has recently been sentenced to a long term of rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

A FIELD of less than a dozen turned up yesterday morning at the Rifle Butts at Bandora: but the small number is, no doubt, to be accounted for by the fact that so many are away, or going away, for the Christmas holidays. Shortly after six o'clock the master made a move towards Kalema Hill, the hounds soon hitting on the line of a jack at the extreme corner of the melon ground. The scent was good, and consequently the pace was also good. The line taken was a nice one to travel, and we went along merrily for some minutes, the jack heading straight for Kalema Tank, into which he plunged, with the whole pack at his heels. The tank is one of the largest in the neighbourhood, very prettily wooded on its banks, and at this season covered with water-lilies, over which, as a rule, a few dabchicks and divers rule supreme. This morning, however, both divers and dabchicks were sorely disconcerted; a visit from a jackal alone would hardly have been considered a welcome one, but when accompanied by fifteen couple of hounds, giving forth music enough to wake the dead, they must have thought it rather too much of a good thing. To the on-lookers the sight was one to be remembered, as in addition to the beauty of the scenery, the race across the tank between the jack and hounds was a thrilling one. At first it seemed as if the jack had not a chance, but before the middle of the tank was reached he had gained on the pack; in the next fifty yards he had increased his distance between them considerably; and then it appeared as if he had been only playing with them, as he went right away from them, and won as he liked. There was no time to be lost for those who wished to be with the pack on landing; and a general scurry took place to get round to the other side of the tank. Unfortunately we got terribly amongst the growing crops of onions and cabbages which are grown so largely in that neighbourhood; but everyone did his best to avoid doing damage to them, and very little damage was done. On leaving the tank the jack took a "bee line" towards Coorla, over country that was a "little 'oliday" after the melon ground, of which we have had so much lately. On the banks of the Vehar backwater he was made, in the words of that great sportsman, Mr. Jorrocks, "to cry capivi," as the hounds ran into him just as he was again taking to the water. And thus ended a first-rate run of twenty minutes.

The blackthorn covert—or rather, what remains of the covert, as it is mostly grubbed up—was then drawn, but without any result, and as it was getting late a move was made homewards.

The next meet is at Andheri

THE BROACH RIOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, DEC. 22.

THE Resolution published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* on the riot of the Talavias appears to have given general satisfaction. Public opinion here seems to be unanimous that the existing police force, considering the lawless and disorderly element forming part of the population, is quite insufficient, and a strong wish is expressed that Government would favourably consider the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police to sanction an adequate increase in the force. Among those whom the law-abiding portion of the population regard as particularly unpleasant neighbours are the Borahs, who are credited with having in their community a large number of men who are not very acceptable members of society. The reader must not confound them with the proverbially mild Bohri of Bombay, with whom they have nothing in common except the name, and from whom they differ as much in nature and habits as in general appearance. It is stated that, had not the rising of the Talavias been nipped in the bud through the commendable zeal and promptness displayed by Mr. Bomonji Edulji Modi, the Huzur Deputy Collector, the lawless people of the town would not have been slow to turn the disorder and panic of the moment to their own account. The people here are very glad that the Government have recognised in their Resolution "the very courageous behaviour" of Mr. Modi and Rao Saheb Krishnarav Gajanund, the city police inspector; and it is hoped that the proposal of the Inspector-General of Police to reward the services they have performed during a grave emergency will meet with cordial approval on the part of Government. The intrepidity of these officers in facing an infuriated band of savages, 150 strong, with but ten armed men was really very commendable. The riot is still the topic of the hour in this ordinarily quiet little town, and the court-house is still crowded with people who, squatting on the ground, keenly watch the proceedings from day to day. The entrance is blocked with men who are unable to get admission, and towards evening people assemble in front of the building to see the wretched prisoners in chains marching to their prison. The most noticeable feature of this doleful procession are two wounded prisoners curled up in their cots, which are daily carried by coolies from the hospital to the court, and back again to the hospital in the evening. It is expected that the trial before Mr. Chunilal will be finished to-morrow. The magistrate intends to wait a day or two before framing charges against the prisoners, in the hope that the police may yet succeed in discovering the missing Mata.

When the court re-assembled this morning, Raijee Jora, a Talavia employed as a peon in the post-office at Meeyagaum, was examined. He said that he knew to read and write Gujerati. He once happened to be among the Talavias, including the Mata and Lakha Bhagat, who were encamped near Broach, while he was going about in search of some missing post-office notes. The Mata asked him to write for him a petition praying for the grant of a site for a Mundir (temple). About a month and a half after, the witness again happened to be among them, when the Mata asked him to write upon four pieces of parchment these words—"Five Pandaos, sixth Narayen, and Kotilakh Jodhas." These were the only words written on each slip. Witness had handed over the bits of parchment to the Mata. He did not know what the Mata had done with them.

Lakha Bhagat, being asked if he had to put any question to the witness, said he did not know when the proclamations had been written. He must have been in the bazaar at the time. He might have written himself, if he had so chosen.

Dinmahomed Kareem, a third-class head constable, said he was one of the policemen who had gone in pursuit of the Talavias and eng

TELEGRAMS.

DACOITY IN LOWER BURMAH.

BURNING OF A VILLAGE.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 23.

A telegram received from the station-master between this and Pegu reports the burning of Kawa, a large village 25 miles from Rangoon, by dacoits. Great anxiety prevails amongst the Burmese here. Three hundred houses in the suburbs have been deserted by their inhabitants. There is a panic throughout the Pegu district.

No news has yet been received regarding the action of the troops sent from Pegu. The loyal Shans at Shoaygyeen handed over 56 wounded prisoners to the Deputy Commissioner.

Owing to the constant call of troops, the Rangoon garrison is almost denuded. The Commissioner of Moulmein wanted 600 men, but we could only spare 40. A couple of Goorkha regiments should be sent us from Bengal. They would be invaluable in restoring order.

Moung-thee, an English-speaking Burman, one of the recent promotions to magistrate at Sittang, is reported to have set the police the example of flight when the Shans appeared.

THE UNCROWNED KING AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 23.

Theebaw had his first drive out in Madras with his Queens this afternoon. He was escorted by mounted police.

LORD AND LADY REAY.

Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Captain Annesley and the Governor of Madras, were present at the annual distribution of prizes at the Presentation Convent of Madras this evening. Mrs. Grant Duff presided, and delivered a speech, referring to the good result in that school of examinations. She addressed words of sympathy to the ladies of the Convent, and advised the children to take wholesome recreation and read only wholesome literature.

THE WRECKS ON THE MADRAS COAST.

The tug Madras left for Covelong this evening with stores, pumps, and appliances for the wrecked steamers. The Canning arrived last night, and leaves to-night for Rangoon with Commissariat stores and a detachment of the Liverpool Regiment which escorted Theebaw here.

INSTALLATION AT PALITANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, DEC. 23.

The installation of the Thakore Saheb Mansingji of Palitana took place at the Nuzzer Bag Palace this morning. The ceremony was performed by Colonel Nutt in the presence of the Thakore Saheb's relations and friends. The proceedings were of a semi-private nature owing to the recent death of Thakore Saheb Sursingji.

MASONIC BALL AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 23.

A Masonic ball and dinner took place last night in Shett Hattising's garden, on the occasion of the installation of Worshipful Brother Jehangirjee Peatonjee as Master of Lodge Salem, No. 563 S. C. Covers were laid for 75. The spacious hall was very tastefully decorated and lighted. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till five o'clock in the morning. The arrangements, dancing, and dinner were most excellent.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

This evening's racing proved an unqualified success. The stand was crowded with visitors, and every inch of ground for half a mile, on either side was occupied by pedestrians and conveyances in double and triple rows.

The Hastings Plate. Hurdle Race—Rs. 1,000 added to a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 50. For all maiden horses. Distance—2 miles. Weight for age and class raised 2lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens of the day 5lbs.

Six horses ran. Shotover, owned by Rao Raja Tez Singh, and admirably ridden by Scott, was supposed to have no chance against Mr. Runjeet's Goldfinder, Mr. Stewart's Larry, or Mr. Baldock's Warbler; but he upset the calculations of the most knowing turfite by running a dead heat with Goldfinder. Larry came in second, and the rest were nowhere.

The Derby. Rs. 1,000 added to a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 80. For all Arabs. Distance—1½ miles. Weight for age. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners of Rs. 2,000 added money in the aggregate 7lbs. extra, in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Maidens of the season 7lbs., of the day 14lbs., galloways 7lbs. extra.

Eight horses started. Maharaja Pertap Sing's bay Arab Sherwood, ridden by the owner, was the favourite; but the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Baron and Mr. Apcar's Saladin also found backers. The Maharaja rode in splendid style, and came in the winner, with Saladin second, and the Baron third. It was with great difficulty that the lot could be started on even terms, after three or four false starts.

The Colonials. Rs. 2,000 added to a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 100. For all maidens. Distance of race course (1m. 5fur. 36yds.) Weight for age and class. Penalties—Winners of a race to which Rs. 1,000 were added, once 4lbs., twice or oftener 7lbs. Allowances—Horses that have never started before 1st May, 1885, 3lbs.

Nine horses came to the post. That Lord William Beresford's imported English horse Metal, ably piloted by Dunn, was the favourite, goes without saying; and he sustained his reputation as a splendid performer on the flat. He was the last to start, and was left some lengths behind until the lot reached the mile post, when he began making up lost ground, and won in grand style. Mr. Mullick's Sir Greville came in second, and Vinall on Mr. Gasper's His Lordship was a rather bad third

The Maidan Stakes. Rs. 500 added to a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 25. For all country-breds. Distance—one mile one furlong. Weight for age. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners of Rs. 2,000 added money in the aggregate (races to which less than Rs. 400 were added excluded) 7lbs. extra, in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Maidens of this season 7lbs., maidens of the day 12lbs.

Five horses faced the starter. Mr. Abbott's Thunderstorm, a dark horse, most unexpectedly carried off the prize, to the surprise of the turfites, who had counted on other results. Rao Raja Tez Singh's Embrook was second, and Mr. Gaspar's Alice third.

The Trial Stakes. Rs. 2,000 added to a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 100. For all horses. Distance—one mile. Weight for age and class. Penalties *nil*. Allowances—Maidens, four years and under 7lbs., five years and over 10lbs.

Six horses started. I. C. Singh's Trafalgar was first, Mr. Gaspar's Regulator second, and Mr. Apcar's Somerset third.

Owing to the lateness of the hour a pony race, marked on the card, did not start.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

NISH, DEC. 22.

Bulgaria and Servia have accepted the armistice proposed by the Military Commission of the Powers, and will now appoint peace delegates.

DEC. 23.

Prince Alexander has issued an "Order of the Day" announcing the prolongation of the armistice until the 1st March, and thanking the Czar for the high eulogium he passed upon the Bulgarian troops on their bravery and excellent behaviour in repelling the Servian invasion. His Highness admits that the successes of his army were due to the discipline acquired under their Russian teachers.

PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, DEC. 22.

Peace has been concluded between France and Madagascar. The Malagasy Government have agreed to a French Protectorate over the island, with a French Resident at Antananarivo, who will control foreign affairs. French troops will continue to occupy Tamatave until the payment of the indemnity of ten millions of francs is completed.

DEPARTURE OF AHMED MOUKHTAR PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 23.

Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, the special Turkish Commissioner appointed to Egypt, started hence for Alexandria last night.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The Right Hon'ble W. E. Forster has written a letter condemning the idea of Home Rule for Ireland.

THE OUTWARD MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam, with the outward mail of the 11th inst., left yesterday at 9 p.m. for Bombay.

The same company's steamer Brindisi, for Colombo and Calcutta, left this afternoon at one o'clock.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here from Bombay this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, DEC. 23.

H. M. S. Ranger, from Rangoon, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		73½
4½	,, ,,	74½
3	,, Consols for account	99½
3½	,, Sterling Loan	98¾
4½	,, French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		46⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRIT IN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Rangoon, Dec. 15.—Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond Rangoon.

Hongkong, Dec. 23.—Line to Canton interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 22.

10 p.m.	... ...	71·5

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23.

6 a.m.	... ...	69·3
10 a.m.	... ...	74·0
2 p.m.	... ...	77·4
4 p.m.	... ...	76·6

IT is stated that Lord and Lady Reay will visit the Camp-of-Exercise as the guests of the Viceroy.

THE following is as complete a list as is possible of the names of the foreign officers who have been appointed to attend the military manœuvres now about to commence:—Austria—Lieutenant-Colonel Prince Louis Esterhazy, France—Colonel Descharmes, Commandant de Forcy; Germany—Major von Hagenow, Captain Baron von Hainingen; Italy—Colonel Saletta, Captain Valleris; Russia—Colonel Simler, Colonel Prince Odviewsky; United States—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Lazelle, Captain S. M. Mills. These officers arrive by the P. and O. steamer which left Suez on the 17th instant. They were met at Suez by Colonel John Upperton, C. B.

COLONEL SALETTA, the senior representative of Italy, commanded the Italian expedition to Massowah, and has since been promoted to Brigadier and posted to the Basilicata Brigade, now quartered at Naples. He saw service in 1860 and 1861 in the short campaign in Naples against King Bomba (he was then Lieutenant of Artillery), and later in 1866 he was present at the battle of Custozza. He has the medals of the above, and is also Knight of SS. Maurito and Lazzaro, and Knight Commander of the Croce d'Italia (Cross of Italy). Captain Valleris, his A.-D-C., is Chevalier or Knight of SS. Maurito and Lazzaro.

THE Indian section of the London Exhibition will be under the charge of the following Royal Commissioners:—Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Buck, and Mr. Royle, of the India Office. Mr. Royle will act as Secretary for the Indian section, and as assistant to Sir Philip Owen, who is Secretary for the whole Commission.

WE hear that a Mahar prisoner, while in the hands of the Egutpoora police, and who had taken the police and some witnesses to point out some stolen property which he alleged he had hidden in the wing of the Begum viaduct of the G. I. P. Railway on the Thull Ghat, fell off the iron viaduct, and was killed, the other day. The viaduct has a sheer drop of about 200 feet into the valley below; and the unhappy man, who was walking on a narrow-based rail-platform below the viaduct, used by the work-people to examine the bridge from underneath, is supposed to have either got dizzy, or his foot slipped, owing to the platform being slippery from the leakage of the water-pipe running on the viaduct. Major Portman, the Superintendent of the Railway Police, is inquiring into the matter.

THE Viceroy is all but well again. Nevertheless the levée, which was to have been held on Monday has been postponed till January 4.

THERE is to be a Camp-of-Exercise of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers this year at Egutpoora, from the 28th December to the 3rd January.

MR. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE REPORTER having resigned the office of delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, Mr. K. R. Shroff has come forward as a candidate for the vacancy. Mr. Shroff is editor of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, and has done good service as secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"Sir Drummond's telegram about "better luck next time" was cheery nonsense. He knows well enough there will be no "next time" for him in electioneering matters. He will get the Governorship of Madras when Mr. Grant-Duff's term is up—about March next—and pass the next five years in telling comic stories to rajas and rances."

IT is understood that some important changes in the Assam Commission are likely to take place shortly. Colonel Johnston, C. S. I., Political Agent at Manipur, is about to retire from the service after a residence of seven years in that State, and his place will be taken by Major Trotter, B. S. C., who has previously officiated in the capacity of Political Agent during the temporary absence of Colonel Johnston on furlough. Another frontier officer, Mr. McCabe, has taken furlough for twenty months, and will leave his district of the Naga Hills at the end of January. His successor will be Mr. R. T. Greer, at present Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner at Shillong, who has had some previous dealings with Nagas at his former sub-division of Golaghat in Sibsagar. His place in the Secretariat will be taken by Mr. Greenshields, the Sub-Divisional Officer of South Sylhet, so that that sub-division will have yet another change of officers—the seventh in the past two years. It is not yet decided whether Mr. C. J. Lyall will return to his post as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, but, as that officer must return in the course of the next month or so, there cannot be much further delay. Should he do so, Mr. Stack would revert to his substantive post of Director of Agriculture in Assam.

MR. J. DACOSTA forwards a letter to the *Times* from Mr. Daji Alcaji Kharé, a native gentleman of Bombay, protesting against the account given in a recent article in that paper of the position of women in India, and observing that enforced widowhood obtains only among the Brahmins, and that widows of all other castes are free to remarry. The evil, therefore, is not as great as has been represented; and of the number of Brahmin widows, roughly estimated at 1,000,000, those only who lose their husbands in early life can be said to suffer from the present custom. It may be very desirable to break down the restrictions that affect even this small proportion of native women, but this work, in Mr. Kharé's opinion, must be left to the gradual development of Indian society.

THE *Standard* says:—It is a coincidence—and not altogether an unsuggestive one—that both Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, who succeeded him as Governor of Bombay, have found seats in the new Parliament. Both were under the anathema of the native society which pretended to speak for the people of India. Their election points as unpleasant a moral for the Indian Radicals as the failure of their *protégé* and representative, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, at Deptford.

Truth, in announcing that the Queen had decided that the Duke of Connaught is not to return to India, says:—"The Duke, who had set his heart on going out again, is bitterly disappointed—the more so, inasmuch as there is no vacant post for him at home; but no doubt a place will quickly be found for him. The Duke had so counted on going back to India that arrangements had been made for keeping Bagshot Park closed for another two years, but these had to be countermanded, and the place was hastily got ready for the occupation of its owners, who went there from London last week."

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, excluding the salt revenue, for the first eight months of the current financial year, has amounted to Rs. 63,83,000, as compared with Rs. 53,36,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

Truth is unusually pungent this week. Complaining that while the Conservatives always vote solidly for their candidate the Liberals continually court defeat by allowing themselves to be swayed by considerations personally touching their candidates, Mr. Labouchere's organ says:—

Take, for instance, the Conservative candidates at Westminster. Lady Burdett-Coutts is a very charitable and estimable old lady. She has taken on an American youth in some sort of domestic capacity. He is as utterly ignorant of politics as a beast of the field. Literature knows him not. He has given up calling himself by his real name, and adopted that of his patroness. He may, for aught I know to the contrary, have many qualities that justify Lady Burdett-Coutts in her kindness to him, but it is evident that these can hardly be of a nature that would recommend him as a Parliamentary candidate. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the Conservatives of Westminster polied for him, to a man, and rejected a gentleman of culture and great political experience. Had the youth been the Liberal candidate, I am inclined to think that at least half the Liberals on the franchise roll would have abstained from voting.

A CORRESPONDENT in St. Petersburg says it is stated in Russian Court circles that two or three army corps are being concentrated in Southern Russia, and that their destination will eventually be Bulgaria. It is also understood in the Russian capital that 50,000 Austrian troops are being got in readiness for every emergency.

IT is understood that Mr. J. W. Macnabb, Commissioner of Delhi, intends to retire from the service very soon, and rumour indicates as his successor Colonel Grey, C.S.I., who is on the spot, being now Deputy Commissioner of Hissar. Colonel Grey, says the Lahore paper, has well earned his promotion by distinguished revenue and executive service, and he will have a good opening for his peculiar talents in the south-western portion of the Province. The only possible objection that could be urged to the appointment is that it would still further disarrange the balance of power which it has been considered necessary to maintain between the civilian and military members of the Commission. Out of two Financial and six Divisional Commissionerships, the military will, in the event of Colonel Grey's appointment, hold both the former and four of the latter.

THE *Pioneer*, which took exception on grounds of economy to that part of Mr. Whitehead's scheme for sending a Volunteer team to Wimbledon which left the final election to be made in England, now commends it as a wise arrangement. "It by no means follows," it says, "that the man who shoots best in the glare of an Indian *maidan* will also shoot best after a long sea voyage in the spring fogs or rain of Wimbledon. A margin, too, must be left for casualties." Has anything been done yet in Bombay in furtherance of the scheme?

RUSTEM PASHA, the new Turkish Ambassador to England, arrived at the Foreign Office on the 30th ult., and was received by Lord Salisbury, to whom he was introduced by Musurus Pasha.

THE Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Abercorn will, it is stated, be bestowed upon the Marquess of Abergavenny.

THE Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Sir Julian Pauncefote, K.C.M.G., C.B., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the honour of K.C.B. upon Mr. Philip W. Currie, C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN'S "Life of Mr. Fawcett" is a great success. Two editions were disposed of in the first week of publication.

THE marriage of Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Home Department, with Miss Alice Millais, third daughter of Sir John Everett, Millais, Bart., R.A., is expected to take place in the course of next month.

IN view of the threatening aspect of affairs in the Soudan, the formation of a second camel corps for the Egyptian army has been decided upon.

THE Emperor William has willed that the harbour discovered on the north-east coast of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, north-west of Port Constantine, shall henceforth be known by the name of "Friedrich Wilhelm's Hafen," and the bay near it "Prince Heinrich's Hafen;" the large navigable river discovered east of Cape de la Torre as the "Kaiserin Augusta Fluss;" while Beaupré, situated in the middle of the peninsula, will now be called "Varzin." "Neu Mecklenburg" will be substituted for New Ireland, "Neu Lauenburg" for the Duke of York Island group, and "Neu Pommern" for New Britain, the largest island of the Bismarck archipelago.

THE following congratulatory telegrams were sent to the Viceroy of India from the Secretary of State on Monday afternoon, Nov. 30:—"I am commanded by the Queen to express to your Excellency the pleasure with which Her Majesty has received the news of the result of the military operations in the Irrawaddy Valley, so effectively organised by your Excellency's Government and so brilliantly carried out by Her Majesty's forces under the command of General Prendergast." "Her Majesty's Government offer to your Excellency their cordial congratulations on the conspicuous success which has attended the expedition against the King of Burmah, as directed by your Excellency's Government, and are glad to express their profound satisfaction that the immediate object of the military operations have been attained with so little loss of life."

THE Viceroy replied the next day as follows:—"The Government of India is very sensible of the kind expressions of approval which your lordship has conveyed to it on behalf of Her Majesty and her Government. General Prendergast deserves the utmost credit for the skill, humanity, and decisive promptitude with which he has conducted the whole business. It is a matter of great importance that the objects of the expedition should have been attained without engendering any hostile feeling between ourselves and the people of Upper Burmah, who are akin to our own Burmese subjects in race, religion, and material interests. I propose to convey to General Prendergast, and to the officers and troops who have so nobly seconded their commander's efforts, the thanks of the Indian Government. I have instructed our agents in Upper Burmah to administer the country provisionally in Her Majesty's name."

THE Durban correspondent of the *Times* says that hostilities are proceeding between the Transvaal Government and Massouw. A large Boer force is in the field, and more burghers are being commandered. General Joubert will probably make short work of the natives, who have refused to pay their taxes and otherwise defied his authority. Carrington's police are patrolling the border of Bechuanaland.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

A *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary issued last night says that His Excellency the Governor will hold a levée at the new Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 5th prox., at 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entrée are requested to leave their cards with the aide-de-camp at the main entrance of the new Secretariat on the occasion of the levée.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the levée, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered to the aide-de-camp at the entrance, and the second to the aide-de-camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the levée, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the levée.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress: European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat or dress coat, with white or coloured trowsers and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being University graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of judicial or academical office or status should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers, English and native, are requested to pass His Excellency together, by corps; the native officers to be presented by their commanding officers after the former have passed.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the private entrée will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

Owing to it being the Christmas week the meeting of the Town Council yesterday was held at 8 a.m., instead of at 3 p.m. There were present: Dr. Cook, chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Merewether, R.E., Captain Morland, Lieutenant-Colonel Forman, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Ragunath N. Khote, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Rahimtula M. Sayani, and Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

In reference to the Council's resolution of the 5th March, 1884, sanctioning the acceptance of Messrs. Doulton's tender for the supply of stoneware pipes for drainage, the Municipal Commissioner was authorized to include in that contract the supply of a further quantity of stoneware pipes to the value of Rs. 48,400, required for works in progress, and to take the pipes used in miscellaneous drainage works and supplied on payment to private parties. Sanction was given to the appointment of the Assistant Engineer of the Under Secretary for Public Works Department, Mr. Sitaram Luximonjee, as Overseer for the construction of pipe sewers in certain roads in Khetwady, at a cost of Rs. 5,020 plus Rs. 753 for cost of contingencies at 15 per cent.

THE TANSA PROJECT.

The Commissioner stated what steps he had taken with regard to the execution of the Tansa project, and with the arrangement which, with the sanction of the Council, he proposed to adopt for the appointment of a testing officer in England for the iron work required. Mr. Ollivant said he had invited tenders for masonry and excavation work, and Mr. McEwen would proceed at once to the place to superintend the preliminary work. It was proposed to employ him there for a period of three months, on the same salary he was getting in Bombay, viz., Rs. 500 per mensem, or Rs. 5 per day. In connection with this scheme, there were four departments of Government concerned. There was first the Financial Department, with regard to the loan; and the Government of Bombay had written to the Government of India about the loan; secondly, there was the General Department, which dealt with the question of proposed enhancement of taxation; thirdly, there was the Public Works Department, which considered the question of continuing Mr. Clerke's services, and approved of the work from an engineering point of view; and fourthly there was the Revenue Department which dealt with occupation of Government ground. The Revenue Department had given permission for the occupation of the ground, without prejudice to the Financial Department. Mr. Ollivant said that the other day, in company with Mr. Clerke, he carefully went over the ground. Regarding a testing officer, he had received many applications for the appointment.

Mr. Khote thought it would be better to invite tenders for the appointment, so as to prevent it being said, as it was on a former occasion, that a jobbery was committed.

Colonel Merewether observed that no engineer of any standing would tender for the appointment.

The Commissioner remarked that the best way to fill this particular appointment was not by inviting tenders; and besides, a fixed salary was not to be paid.

Mr. Khote said that under the clause in the Act they were supposed to invite tenders.

The Chairman—Yes, it's like all the other clauses. You can drive a carriage-and-four through them. (A laugh.)

The Commissioner said that he must have an officer in whom he can place explicit reliance; and he thought that Major Tulloch, from the great interest he had taken in this work from the beginning, was the best man to secure.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Colonel Merewether, it was resolved. "That the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to enter into a contract with a testing officer in England for testing the iron work required for the Tansa Water Works scheme; that for the reasons stated, a thoroughly reliable officer should be chosen; and considering that Major Tulloch has taken a vital interest in the scheme from the beginning, the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to engage his services on terms not exceeding 1½ per cent. on the value of the iron work as it leaves the manufacturers here."

It was also resolved that the Council approve of the Commissioner's proposal to employ as a temporary measure the services of Mr. McEwen, Assistant Engineer under Mr. Clerke, at Tansa, for the construction of the road from the G. I. P. Railway line to the site of the new Water Works, or other work, on a salary of Rs. 700 per month, with Rs. 5 per day as field allowance; that the Commissioner be authorized to engage such subordinate staff as may be necessary; and that the Council sanction the sum of Rs. 5,000 from the surplus cash balance on the understanding that a monthly report will be submitted."

ALLEGED DAMAGE TO A HOUSE.

Letter dated the 19th instant was read from Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, on behalf of Mr. Shahwadee Sorabjee Bomanjee and Muncherjee Eruchjee Desai, executors of the last will of Sonabai, widow of Nusserwanjee Nanabhai Umrigar, and the following mortgagees with possession of house No. 1718, Cowasjee Suketar-street of Bhoiwadalane, Fort,—Navazbai, widow of Jeejeebhoy Merwanjee Bottlewalla, Dinbhai, widow of Shapurjee Dinshawjee Subedar, and Nanabhai Manockjee,—stating that his clients complain that, in consequence of the drainage works not having been carried on with proper care and precautions, considerable damage has been done to the house in question, and requesting that the damage done to the property may be forthwith repaired at the expense of the Municipality to the satisfaction of his client's engineer. Alleging that the house is in danger of being further damaged, and that his clients trust immediate attention will be paid to this matter,

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Lieut-Colonel Portman, the papers were referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday, the 6th proximo.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

THE meeting of shareholders of the corporation adjourned from the 17th inst., was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Wallace and Company, the secretaries and treasurers, Mr. H. A. Richardson presiding. There was a fair attendance of shareholders, but not so large as on the previous occasion.

The chairman said the business remaining to be disposed of was the election of directors and of auditors for the ensuing year.

A proposition for the appointment of directors was about to be made, when Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff said,—Before anything is put to the meeting, I move for an adjournment until the 25th January, 1886, by which time the matter before the High Court will have been disposed of.

The chairman said he thought the election of directors and auditors was business which might conveniently be proceeded with.

Mr. Dorabjee.—No. I think that until the decision of the High Court is known, it is better to adjourn the meeting.

The chairman said the proposition about to be made was regarding business which might be got through without affecting the question of dividend.

Mr. Dorabjee said there was no hurry about electing directors, for the present directors would continue in office during the period of the adjournment.

Mr. N. M. Wadia, a director, said he thought there would be no harm done by an adjournment for a month; and the directors might in this respect meet the wishes of the shareholders.

The chairman said he should have no objection if a proposition for an adjournment was brought forward.

Mr. Dorabjee.—I have already proposed an adjournment. The directors will continue in office, and no harm will be done if we wait until the decision of the High Court.

Mr. Valentine Reid, another director, said he was in favour of an adjournment.

The chairman said he had no objection, if the delay did not go beyond a month.

It was then formally proposed by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy D. Dady, and carried unanimously, that the meeting be adjourned till Monday, the 25th January, 1886.

SANSKRIT LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY HALL.

SHRIMAT PARASHARYA PANDIT KESHAVANAND SWAMI, in opening his lecture at the University Hall on the subject of the best means of ameliorating the condition of the people of India, expressed his gratification at seeing such a large assembly, composed of all classes of the community, including Europeans. He then proceeded with the lecture. He began by showing the existence of God by means of the authority of certain Vedic texts which he referred to, and also by reasoning, one of his arguments being that as the English rulers of the country were required to preserve order among the people, so a ruler of the universe was necessary to keep order therein. He then glanced at a subject discussed in the Vedanta Shastras and other philosophical works of the Hindus, viz., the charge that may be made against God of partiality in the distribution of happiness and cruelty in the introduction of misery into the world, and proceeded to point out that happiness and misery are the results of the acts of each individual on the present as well as past lives. This involved the separate existence of soul and body. He then proceeded to the main object of the discourse, namely, how to improve the soul. The great means of improvement, he said, was education regarding which he quoted an old Sanskrit text which teaches that "education produces humility, humility produces merit, by merit a man acquires wealth, by wealth piety, and by piety happiness." The lecturer proceeded to point out that the Indian people had given up education, and that their European rulers were now giving them education, mainly in their language. This the lecturer said was doubtless excellent, but without depreciating it, he would stand up for the old Sanskrit learning before everything else for his own countrymen. This also the present rulers were giving to the country, and in this respect the British compared most favourably with their predecessors, who encouraged their own literature only, almost to the entire exclusion of Sanskrit. The people must take up this study, and carry it further than it is at present carried in our schools and colleges, and the Government must help and encourage it. As a means to satisfactory progress in study, the lecturer went on to say, the first duty is that laid down in the old Vedas under the name of Brahma-charaya—or life as a celibate student, which is the first of the four orders of life prescribed in the Vedas. This, he said, is necessary both for boys and girls. For as a woman is meant to be Sahas dharmacharyane for man—man's companion in the performance of duty and piety—woman must be educated as well as man. If a woman were not educated, she would not be a fit companion, and might prove an obstacle in the way of man properly discharging his duties. For this reason, the lecturer said, an uneducated woman would prevent her husband from travelling, which is allowed by the Shastras, and is necessary for practical as well as higher purposes. That woman should be educated is also shown by the classical examples of such ornaments of the sex as Gargi and Maitreyi, Madalasa and Damayanti, or the wife of Mandana Misia, who engaged in a philosophic disputation with the great Sankaracharya. In order that women now should thus have an opportunity of learning, as their predecessors did in times past, women also must observe Brahmacharya, and to that end it is necessary to give up early marriages, which are not sanctioned by the Shastras. Whatever other people may say, he maintained that early marriages were bad, as not being in accordance with the Shastras, and as precluding women becoming Sahas dharmacharini of their husbands as, Shastras required. He would be the last person to advise anything inconsistent with the Shastras, but he thought that female education was not inconsistent with them, and early marriage nowhere sanctioned by them. Also cases of ill-matched husband and wife—an old man of 80 marrying a girl of 12—were very much to be deprecated. These bring into prominence such questions as whether widow marriage is permissible or not, whether it is sanctioned by the Shastras or not. The question would be avoided if child marriage were done away with. The lecturer proceeded to say that he was not in favour of girls and boys learning together. Girls should have their own teachers separate, women teachers if possible. But he wished them to be educated in a way that should keep them moral and prevent them from changing this religion. Women, he said, were called powerless; but that was only because they had not the power of knowledge. The old times were better in this respect. Now that education having degenerated women were become uneducated. They should be educated, and especial in Sanskrit learning. They would thus be benefited both in this world and in the next. Let boys and girls were educated as in this country, and especially in Sanskrit learning, cultivating it more deeply and extensively than is the case at present, the country would improve and attain to the position which it held in past times, and the people would achieve happiness here and hereafter.

PAREL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the mill premises at Parel. Mr. Michael de Quadros took the chair. The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

In laying before shareholders the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June last, the directors regret to remark that the loss on the operations of the past year is Rs.75,060-12-7, after taking credit for Rs.34,500, being the amount of calls received on 295 forfeited shares of the company. This heavy loss is owing to the high prices which have ruled for cotton, and the low rates obtained for yarns both here and in China, as also to short production as compared with that of mills containing all the modern improvements in machinery. It must also be noted that the company have had to pay Rs. 23,241-0-3 on account of interest on capital account. Under these circumstances your directors decided at one time to stop working the mills until matters improved, and actually stopped work for about 6 weeks, but the agents having agreed to waive their commission for the current half-year, the directors have recommenced working, as they find that the loss by closing will be greater than if worked as at present; moreover, the price of cotton is gradually declining, and the future looks hopeful. It will be necessary, however, to reconstruct the company and get in additional capital, without which it will be impossible to work the concern advantageously. The directors have to report that the insurance on new machinery building, cotton, yarn, &c., has been raised from Rs. 4,60,000 to Rs. 5,60,000, Messrs. F. Masotti, Morajee Tooldass, and Bijlee Gokuldass having ceased to become directors, Mr. H. F. Soares was invited to join the board, and shareholders will have to confirm his appointment, as also to appoint additional directors.

Resolutions were passed adopting the directors' report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account; confirming the appointment of Mr. H. F. Soares as director, re-electing Messrs. M. R. de Quadros and Premchund Roychund; appointing Messrs. Permanandas Jeevundas and Hurridas Cooverjee as additional directors, and Messrs. R. Clarkand E. Cabral as auditors at Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

HYDERABAD PROGRESS REPORT.

THE following summary of the Progress Report for the second quarter of 1294 Fasli ending 31st Ardibehisht.—(7th April 1885.) have been published:—

The second quarter opened on the 1st Isfandar 1294 Fasli. From this date also the introduction of the new scheme of reorganisation as proposed by the Minister in his memorandum dated 16th Rabiulawul 1302 A. H. was commenced. This scheme affected the five following departments:—1.—The different Government Secretariats. 2.—The Sadr Talukdars and the Revenue Board. 3.—The Judical Department. 4.—The Public Works Department. 5.—The Department for receiving petitions.

The Secretariats as they existed before the opening of the present quarter were:—(*a.*) The Revenue Secretariat. (*b.*) The Judicial Secretariat (*c.*) The Police Secretariat, (*d.*) Military Secretary's office for Regular Troops. (*e.*) The office of Secretary for Irregular Troops and Mansabs. (*f.*) Miscellaneous Secretary's Office. (*g.*) English Secretary's Office. (*h.*) Public Works Secretariat. The Secretariat now consists of the following offices:—1.—Political and Financial Secretary's office, to which are attached the following powers and responsibilities:—(*a.*) Finance. (*b.*) The compilation of the Quarterly and Annual Administration Reports. (*c.*) The compilation of descriptive accounts connected with the State, such as History, Gazetteer, Census, Births and Deaths, Di eases, Meteorology and agriculture. (*d.*) Publications in the Government Press. (*e.*) Translation of reports and other State papers from English into Urdu and Vice Versa. (*f.*) The issuing of Government orders unconnected with any particular offie and bearing the signature and seal of the Prime Minister, and the enquiring into the execution of these orders also under the Prime Minister's signiture. (*g.*) The maintenance of an order book in which all the Ministers important general orders and instructions are registered. II.—The Revenue Secretary's office, having the following powers and responsibilities:—(*a.*) Land Revenue and Abkari Revenue. (*b.*) Customs. (*c.*) Inams. (*d.*) Survey and Settlement.

III.—Home Secretary's Office, under which are the following Departments:—(*a.*) Railway. (*b.*) Police. (*c.*) Post office. (*d.*) Municipalty of the City and Suburbs. (*e.*) Mint. (*f.*) Stamp. (*g.*) Forests.

IV.—Judicial Secretary's Office, for the transaction of all work connected with the Judicial Department.

V.—Military Secretary's Office, under which are:—(*a.*) Regular Troops. (*b.*) Irregular Troops.

VI.—English Secretary's

despatch delegates to Philippopolis, is pronounced strange (to say the least of it), as he never had any legal status there, and, if his submission were true, has not now any authority whatever in that province. The conclusion of peace between Servia and Bulgaria has thus become a matter of European interest; for with Austria occupying Servia, and Russia laying hold of Bulgaria—not as a counter-move, but as a preconcerted parallel action—Turkey interfering in Eastern Roumelia, Macedonia uneasy, and Greece anxious to join the fray, the political firmament would look menacing indeed.

The following extract of a private letter from Belgrade has been sent to the *Times* for publication:—"The Servian losses have been something frightful. There are over 2,000 wounded in this town of 50,000 inhabitants, and hardly any provision made for their housing and nursing, very few surgeons, and no comforts. Hospitals are being organized, but many poor fellows are lying huddled up on miserable beds in small rooms, not having had a change of linen for five days (having travelled 150 miles from the front), with their wounds roughly bandaged as done on the field, nobody to amputate, nobody to re-dress or set broken bones. It is too terrible, and everybody is at their wit's end. They expected a military parade to Sofia, and instead have met with a stubborn resistance; hence little preparation for the wounded has been made. I went into one small room; there were 12 wounded in it, only 1½ft. between their beds, no women to look after them, no doctors, and several of them have broken bones from bullets and bad shot-wounds as well. It has completely upset me to see how they suffer. More wounded are expected, and what the town will do I do not know. It is dreadful. I have given all I can; will you at home do something? Money to the Red Cross Society here will be the best way. Ask all you can if they will give anything. I will hand it over to the Queen, who is the president of the Red Cross Society here. It would be the greatest charity. What will happen if the Serbs are repulsed for good I don't know."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN ASIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times*:—The telegram headed "Count Ignatieff" from your St. Petersburg correspondent in the *Times* of Nov. 24, and another on "The Kuldja Frontier" from the same source, taken in conjunction with other items of intelligence which have lately come to hand, show that the Russians are still active along the whole Afghan and Chinese frontiers.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to Ignatieff at the banquet given in his honour as the author and signatory of the famous Pekin Treaty of 1860, by which the Amoor provinces were filched from China; the reported disorders and dangers on the Russo-Chinese Kuldja frontier, where the Cossack pickets are said to be unable to prevent acts of plunder and murder on Russian territory by Chinese brigands; the recent collisions upon the Russo-Chinese frontier in the Amoor provinces, and Russian intrigues in Corea; the news that Sarakhs and Askabad, as well as Merv, are now fortified positions and that Penjdeh is already in direct telegraphic communication with Russia—all these prove that Russia is restlessly preparing to make use of her opportunity, which she finds now, as she always has done, in the extremity of England and China.

But where is Russia likely to see her opportunity? In this. She is aware that with a united Government established in England, having a settled and permanent foreign policy, a cordial understanding with China would form the keystone of our policy in Asia, and with such an understanding, all idea of attacking or menacing either India or China would have to be abandoned for the time. But if such a Government be not in power, if our policy be directed by such a feeble and hapless Government as we have had during the past five years, Russia would have her opportunity, would seize it, and would deal with India and China alone. There can be no doubt that she is preparing for this eventuality. The new electorate has now to decide whether we are to have a strong Government, with a united policy—in other words, a Conservative Government, the only one capable at the present time of such a policy—or whether we are to drift into a war which, whatever the issue may be, would involve enormous expenditure in life and money and increase our burden of taxation. As regards China, no doubt can be entertained as to the result of the access to power of a Liberal-Radical Government. China, which has a settled policy as regards Russia, is ready to defend herself by constant vigilance, by solid preparations, and, if necessary, by prompt and bold action. She is ready and anxious to act with a united English Government, but she will, I have good cause for believing, expect nothing from a Liberal-Radical Government.

The question is a momentous one. The loss of an ally like China means much for this country, not only politically, but commercially and industrially. It will, therefore, be useful to briefly sketch the present situation in Eastern Asia.

The events of the past two years have, among other important changes in China, caused a great development in the political ideas of Chinese statesmen, who begin to comprehend their true position and interest in the world. Hitherto their conception of international relationship might be said to be summed up in the simple alternative of mastery or submission, but the acquaintance with the world which has been forced upon them during their conflict with France has brought them to see that there may be such a thing among nations as fellowship on terms of mutual respect and interest.

The visit last spring of an Embassy from Japan to China gave shape and substance to the nascent idea, for by means of free and full explanations between Count Ito and the Viceroy Li Hung Chang the mutual distrust of each other's motives was removed, and a treaty regarding Corea was made, based upon a recognition by both countries of the interest which they had in certain common objects. Japanese statesmen have for some time past realized the fact, and in this, as in other steps of progress, Japan has been in advance of China. Of more value, however, than the treaty were the personal friendship between the two statesmen which grew out of their intercourse and the provision made for confidential communications whereby unforeseen occurrences in the future might be prevented from disturbing the good understanding between the two countries.

The fear of encroachment on the part of England, which until a few years ago undoubtedly possessed the minds of the Chinese, has disappeared, and the *rôle* of England in the world is now in a measure understood, thanks to the wider grasp which Chinese statesmen now take of international affairs, and to the counsels of their most trusted foreign advisers. Not only so, but the idea of a common interest between the two Empires in India and China has been and is being propagated by the native Press so rapidly increasing in circulation and influence, thus making a great change in the hitherto exclusive and repellent policy of China, and with the introduction of telegraphic communication throughout the country the growth of the idea has been greatly accelerated.

No argument is needed to demonstrate the value of securing a friendly feeling between the two most populous countries in the world, so widely different in their circumstances and yet having so many and such vital aims in common. China is learning that the policy of England is now, whatever it may have been, one of commercial expansion and development only, untainted by any ulterior designs, and, as China is compelled by circumstances to take a new departure in the direction of industrial and defensive enterprise, she is disposed to look to England as her most efficient guide and safest ally in this new path of progress. Better far than "dismemberment" in international politics is the interest which is mutual, clearly avowed and understood; and such is the bond which cements England and India with China. The advantages which England and India would derive from a closer intercourse with China are such as now no longer displease, but entirely commend themselves to the leading statesmen of that country. The opportunity is therefore unique for developing our relations.

To India the further opening of China, and her dependencies offers the advantages of a considerable expansion of her commerce and possibly the better supply of labour where most needed; while to England it is a matter of national importance to increase her influence and gain the leadership in the new enterprise—financial, industrial, defensive—which China is obliged to undertake.

To promote these objects increased intercourse and better acquaintance are necessary. Experience in China, as elsewhere, has taught us that one of the chief obstacles to commerce and to international relations—in fact, to progress generally—is ignorance of the country and people, and the growth of trade which has followed the treaties of 1858-60 has been as much due to the liberty of travel therein accorded, and to the better acquaintance thus brought about, as to the access given to new river and coast ports. To China a closer relationship with India (and therefore England) will mean a very considerable aid towards the consolidation of the Empire and a pledge of tranquillity throughout the far East.

If these views are sound, it should be the policy of the Indian and Imperial Government and of all the neighbouring colonial Governments to avail themselves of every opportunity of improving the communications with the vast Empire of China, and by natural, silent, and unobtrusive means to draw closer the bonds of intimacy and to establish a friendship on solid and well-defined bases. One of those opportunities is the connection of India with China by telegraph, which, after full consideration of the matter, the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Company, I have been assured, is willing to effect. It has been in contemplation for some time to connect the Chinese with the Russian land lines by carrying the lines from Pekin to Kiachta, a distance of 1,000 miles, through a desert region. The primary object of this line would be to reduce to one-fifth the cost of Government messages to Europe, which have been of a most voluminous character during the past three years. The secondary object would be to bring profit to the Chinese company by opening up to the trading communities of China an extremely cheap service to Europe. But the Chinese fully perceive the objections to which such a connexion would be exposed, in that it would place their communications in the hands of a potential enemy. Their attention was therefore easily awakened to an alternative route which, though not so cheap, will afford them better security.

The Burmah-Siamese telegraph line now being constructed will have its terminus for the present at Zimmé (Kiang-Mai), but is shortly to be projected to Kiang-Tsen, a town on the Mekong river on the present northern frontier of Siam, about 200 miles from the Chinese frontier and the proposed terminus of the Burmah-Siam-China Railway. The Chinese Company are willing to extend their line in the South, now carried from Canton to Kwangsi and the Tonquin frontier, to the extreme south-west point of Yunnan—say to Saumao, or whatever point might be fixed upon, provided the Indo-Siamese or Indian line be extended over the intervening Shan territory, to meet the Chinese. This might be done from Kiang Tsen and also from Maulalay, giving a double line from Burmah. By one or both of these lines the Chinese would gain an alternative communication with Europe through India, and one safer than *via* Russia, at a moderate cost, and the commercial communities of India, China, and Siam, of the Straits and Malay Peninsula, whose trade with China is rapidly on the increase, would be brought into telegraphic intercommunication on practicable terms, which is by no means the case at present. That a considerable development of trade would be the result of the use of this new instrument can hardly be doubted, and to tap even a portion of the Chino-European traffic and the whole of the China-Indian and China-Malayan traffic would obviously be a most important gain to the revenues of the Indo-Siamese telegraphs.

The strategic importance of the connexion will be obvious when it is considered that the sole dependence of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements for their communication rests on cables which can be so easily cut by an enemy, and which at present pass through Russian Siberia and French Cochin-China.

The interests of the three Empires, India, China, and Japan, are now seen to be identical, the cardinal point of the policy of each being the maintenance of peace, which can only be upheld by a cordial understanding between the three. Internal reform and the development of the country—the *desideratum* of India, China, and Japan alike—are only possible when peace and security are firmly assured, and when the country is free from recurring menace and its dangerously disquieting influence. The chief interest of England in the East is her Indian Empire, though the stake held in China is considerable, increasing, and of transcendent promise. With Japan our commercial tie is far slighter, but politically the best of understandings exists between us, and the English regard the Japanese with feelings of sincere liking and admiration which they trust are reciprocated.

To say that the designs of Russia make the statesmen of China and Japan uneasy is to greatly understate the case. Russia is the nightmare of Chinese and Japanese statesmen, and the object of the inextinguishable hatred of the Manchus. It is not necessary here to enter upon an explanation of the causes of this disquietude and dislike—they are much the same that appeal to Englishmen; enough that the Chinese and Japanese know quite well the Russian character and policy, and have not forgotten the loss of the enormous slice of Manchuria in 1860 and the repeated attempts to encroach on Japanese territory, notably the attempt to seize Tsushima (the Twin Islands) in 1860—an attempt defeated by the English Admiral, Hope. To return to the opening of this letter, the beneficial change which has occurred in our foreign relations throughout the East, as elsewhere, since the advent to power of the present Government has been most marked. The folly, the madness, of the Radical attempt to ignore foreign affairs, and the grave dangers to the country, if such action be taken, are only too evident when we have to deal with such a question—the most momentous one before the country at present, not looming in the dim and distant future, but close at hand, and demanding firm, courageous, and prudent treatment. It will be well for the country to bear in mind that the friendship of China, which can only be secured by a strong and united Government, is an essential for us if we are to strengthen and maintain our Empire and to consolidate and expand our trade. A cordial understanding with China means the permanent expansion of our commerce—means the simplest, least costly, and most natural defence of India. Without it we shall experience the very gravest difficulty in meeting the increasing expenditure which would be necessary for defensive works and increased garrisons in India. It is my deliberate opinion that with the return to power of a Liberal-Radical Government, whose opinions on a foreign policy are as divergent as the points of the compass, we shall find no ally in China; and from past experience it is not unreasonable to predict that we shall have the same procrastination, vacillation, surrender, and expenditure at the eleventh hour which would be incurred, and thereby not improbably be launched at an early date into an unnecessary and terrible war with Russia.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND SOUTH PADDINGTON.

LORD RANDOLPH has also issued the following address to the electors of South Paddington:—

"India Office, St. James's-park, Nov. 26.

"Gentlemen,—I beg to tender to you my most thanks for your action in raising me to the honourable position of your representative in Parliament. The circumstances of the South Paddington election are such as to place me under great obligations to you. You never called upon me for any formal address or for attendance at any meetings of the electors, or for personal solicitation in any form. You were content to believe that, to the best of my abilities, I was serving the cause of the Tory party elsewhere, and you required nothing further. Such a measure of generosity is not often accorded to politicians; when displayed it adds largely to the obligations of the public servant, for it illustrates a generosity and an exuberance of appreciation on the part of the electorate, upon which those who labour honestly and earnestly for their country may rely. I shall endeavour with all that I have gained of experience and knowledge so to serve your special interests and metropolitan interests generally, that you may never have cause to regret the decision at which you have arrived; but I can only hope that I may be able to some extent adequately repay you for your abundant kindness. This conviction sustains me—that the electors of South Paddington, in so far as in them lay, have provided for the security of the Constitution and of the Empire, that they have spoken clearly with the general voice of London and of England, and that in supporting the Government of Lord Salisbury they have been guided by the light of patriotism and by the dictates of common sense.—I am, gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful servant, RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL."

THE REBELS IN THE SOUDAN.

A CAIRO telegram of Nov. 27 says:—The Arabs continue to increase their force before Kosheh, where a distance of about 500 yards separates them from our garrison, which is in a strong position. We may therefore shortly expect some news. We have received the following telegram, of to-day's date, from Assouan:—"The enemy have advanced to Abu, and have captured Majub, the only remaining fort between the entrenched camp and Assouan. A detached party is now within one mile of Kosheh, and an attack on the latter place is expected. Our position at Kosheh is most satisfactory, as we are holding the east and west banks against any advance by the river. The spirit of the Egyptian troops at the front is excellent."

A telegram dated Nov. 29 says:—A force of rebels estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 men has approached nearer to our post at Kosheh since yesterday. There is accordingly a possibility that fighting may occur to-morrow. A cavalry patrol reconnoitring this morning was fired at from a long distance. Our force at Kosheh consists of three guns, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, half a squadron of Hussars, a black Egyptian regiment, and the steamer Loftus.

Nov. 30.—General Grenfell telegraphed at 10-30 this morning that the rebels, consisting of a few mounted men and about 600 infantry, had made a demonstration up the west bank of the river. The gunboat Loftus went up, and was firing at the enemy when the telegram left. At 10 minutes past 3 o'clock this afternoon a skirmish took place between our mounted troops, supported by the Lotus, and the enemy at Giniss. The enemy suffered severely. An Egyptian camelman was dangerously wounded, and there were also some slight casualties on our side. Two mounted infantry men are missing. The main body of the enemy is now in front of Kosheh.

Dec. 2.—In view of the possibility of further operations there is a general move to the front. General Butler, commanding at Wady Halfa, has arrived at Akasheh, where are half of the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), and half of the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment.) The remaining half of the latter battalion will join them from Wady Halfa as soon as the Durham Light Infantry, coming from Cairo, have reached the former place; and the Essex Regiment will probably leave Cairo on Sunday for Assouan. General Grenfell, commanding the frontier force, is due at Korosko this evening. Meanwhile, it is well to remind the public that rumours of a reverse are easily manufactured in Cairo.

ASSOUAN, Nov. 30.—There was a slight skirmish in front of Kosheh to-day. The mounted troops were engaged, supported by the Loftus. The casualties included one Egyptian soldier dangerously wounded. The enemy's main body near Kosheh is reported to be numerous. The rebels are said to have suffered severely to-day. General Grenfell and his staff will start for Wady Halfa to-morrow. General Butler is at Akasheh. Two of the English Mounted Infantry are stated to be missing, but hopes of their recovery are entertained. An attack on Kosheh is expected.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J Kennedy, B C S
Mr H A W Fanshawe, B
Mr G L Molesworth, B
Col U V Jenkins, B S C
Col M G Clerk, B Inf
Capt A L Mein, R Eng
Surg-Major H Potter, MD, B
Sub-Assistant Apothecary J G Gilman, B
The Rev J W Wynch, M
Lt-Col R W Hesketh, M S C
Lt-Col W R Sheffield M S C
Dep-surg-Gen W H Rean, M D, M
Mr G Yardley, Bo
Col H James, R A
Bo S C
Col R M Chambers, Bo Inf
Lt-Col C H Coles, Bo S C
Capt D C Dean-Pitt, R Art

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Maj W F Trotter, B S C, 15 days
Capt E J N Fasken. B S C, 1 year and 183 days
Mr R J P Jones, Indian Marine, 6 mo
Mr C F Wight, Indian Marine, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R J Crosthwaite, B C S
Mr C Brown, B
Mr G G Ross, B
Mr G E Godbier. B
Mr G L Molesworth, B
Mr H J Preston, B
Mr E B Elliott, B
Mr M Leslie, B
Capt C H Morris, B S C
Sub-Conductor G J Stokes, B
Mr E F Webster, M C S
Lt-Col R F Stevenson, M S C
Capt E McMahon, M S C

MR. LABOUCHERE AND MR. MARRIOTT.

MR. LABOUCHERE, as editor of *Truth*, has long ago proved that he can "sling ink" with the best in the land, but it is doubtful if he has written anything which for pungency, will compare with the following strictures on the political conduct of Mr. Marriott, who has just been re-elected for Brighton. Nothing perhaps would place Mr. Labouchere better than to be proceeded against for libel by his former political associate. This is what *Truth* says:—

It will be remembered that on the 20th of last month Mr. Chamberlain published a letter in which he said that Mr. Marriott had just before attacking the Liberal leaders as a preliminary step towards going over to the Conservatives sought to obtain the post of Legal Member of the India Council. On the 24th the following telegram of Mr. Brett, who in 1881 was the Private Secretary of Lord Hartington, the then Secretary of State for India, was published:—"You are quite correct in stating that, were I applied to, I should be unable to deny that Mr. Marriott was a candidate for Legal Membership of India Council."

Here is the reply, which I extract from a speech delivered in Brighton by the culprit who is now standing at the bar of public opinion:—"I am told that they are going to call in Mr Balfour Brett. Now, gentlemen, people are known by their companions The associates of criminals are almost as bad as criminals themselves. And who is Mr. Balfour Brett? Let me tell you. Mr. Brett's Balfour father is one of the most honoured men in the country. He is Master of the Rolls, and by Lord Salisbury, four months ago, was made Lord Esher. When he was made Lord Esher they knew of his Radical son, who has now taken the title of Honourable, and people in the House said that it would be more appropriate if this son could be called "the Dishonourable." I can only say, if the people of Brighton believe him, they had better telegraph to his father and ask him whether he believes his son."

Ismarriott is at his old game. When convicted of a mean and discreditable falsehood, he reviles those who testify against him. There is not one Conservative who was in the late House of Commons with the exception of this foul-tongued, mendacious Privy Councillor, who would apply the term "dishonourable" to Mr. Brett, who is a gentleman of the highest and most unimpeachable honour, and there is not one Conservative in it who would hesitate one moment as to whom to believe when Mr. Brett says black and Ismarriott says white. It is questionable, however, if he will ever be tried. As a matter of fact, the name of the "patriot" appears in the list to applicants for the post; and not only did he apply to Mr. Brett, but then private secretary of the Indian Secretary, but to Mr. John Morley, to support his application. I congratulate the Conservatives upon their recruit, and I wonder what Lord Salisbury thinks now of his Privy Councillor! I may, perhaps, modify my opinion of the man; but certainly, to my thinking, Mrs. Jarrett is, in comparison to him, a truthful person; a Billingsgate fish-wife, a woman of refinement; and the impenitent thief of desirable acquaintance.

Not content with lying on his own account, this singular Privy Councillor roams about the country like the very "father of lies," and brings false accusations against any Liberal candidate whom he is detailed to revile. He stated in Norfolk that Sir W. B. Gurdon, the Liberal candidate for the South Western Division of Norfolk, had for twenty years been "receiving from £2,000 to £3,000 a year in Indian pay." Indian pay! This accusation came with a singularly bad grace from a man who has been rewarded with £2,000 per annum of the "poor tax payers" money for going over to the Conservatives, when the Liberals declined to quarter him on the "poor tax payers." Sir William denied the statement, and as Ismarriott, after his habit, declined to withdraw the charge, Mr. Gladstone sent Sir William the following letter:—

I do not know that Mr. Gurdon is a rich man, or even whether every Judge Advocate is worth the salary he receives, but twenty years of labour in the Treasury have taught me something of the relations between work and remuneration in this department, and I affirm, without fear of contradiction from any Tory who knows anything about the matter, that the service down by the higher clerks (those chiefly known to me) and by those over them in the permanent Civil Service, is not, on the whole, an also cheap service. If so, I cannot conceive a more paltry proceeding than it is to attack on the ground of salary received by a man like you, not only known to me in his public capacity as clerk and private secretary for conspicuous ability, but known also not less well to those of opposite opinion to your own, who have employed you in duties alike responsible and laborious. It gives me pleasure to render you this testimony, and I would do the same were you a Tory instead of being a known sound and determined Liberal, with a good Liberal name. Every pound received by a zealous and able public servant like yourself is, in my opinion, a trophy and a testimony of what he has been able to do for the nation upon the peaceful field of arduous but honourable industry—I remain, sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE LIBERAL COLLAPSE IN THE BOROUGHS.

ON Monday night, Nov. 30, Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting of the electors of Flintshire in support of the candidature of Lord Richard Grosvenor. In the course of his speech he said:—"In the boroughs there have been returned 108 Liberals and 115 Tories. That is an adverse balance which the country has got to rectify, and, I think, has rectified already. (Cheers.) But I will only dilate upon that for a moment. It is a serious matter, and I will tell you why this return takes place of 103 Liberals only against 115 Conservatives. (Hear, hear.) I think I can lay it before you pretty clearly without any very long explanation. You, I and my fellow-gentlemen, Liberals as we are, there is one description of folly of which—though we do not love monopolies in general. We have got the monopoly, and that is the running of two candidates for one place, and though I should unfeignedly regret it much I think from want of those habits of self-government which the rest of the country enjoy, Nondon is not one of our strong places, yet I am sanguine enough to have supposed that Liberals for four seats against four other Liberals for the same seats, and thereby have made a hand-some present of those seats to the Tories. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, that is sufficiently discreditable to Liberals in the boroughs, but I ask you gentlemen who have been concerned in bringing about such a result; but I have nothing to do with that now. All I have to point out to you is that the Liberal Party in the boroughs owed to you a balance of 108 Liberals against 115 Conservatives, if it had not been for the tomfoolery—for it is really not worthy of a better name—for the tomfoolery of giving away those four seats the balance would have been 112 Liberals and 111 Conservatives. But, gentlemen, there have been other causes at work. One of them is the miserable imposture that goes by the name of Fair Trade. (Cheers.) There are boroughs in which Fair Trade Aawarden, I am sorry to say—(laughter)—for I heard of one only to-day who think that all these blessings ought to be undone, and who is delighted to see that the Government have appointed a Commission to inquire into the question of Fair and Free Trade under the name of a phantom system which they never can obtain—(cheers)—and which will prove, if tested, a miserable delusion, if not a mere piece of imposture; to abandon the system which has brought with it so many blessings, and to venture upon a course of wild change which the Liberals are generally but unjustly reproached with doing, but which in the forest of all sins and errors for the Tories to fall into. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Fair Trade may have deluded a few, as Free Trade has pleased the many; but it has not been the main cause why. We are but for the four seats that we give away as a kind of Christmas-box in London—(cheers)—only upon a par with the Tories on the borough elections, whereas we ought to be a long way ahead. To come to the main cause, and that is what they call the Irish vote. (Groans.) Now as to the operation of the Irish vote in the recent borough elections. Without condemning anybody I am only coming to the fact: What we want in this country after all is the voice of Ireland from Ireland; the voice of England Scotland, and Wales from England, Scotland, and Wales. (Hear, hear and cheers.) That is not the voice which some of the counties of England have been returning. Lancashire has returned a voice; she has spoken; but if you listen to her accents you will find they are tinged strongly with the Irish brogue. (Hear and cheers) I do not say this upon my own authority. I say it upon one much higher. (Laughter.) There is a Mr. T. P. O'Connor. (Groans and hisses for Parnell.") Well, gentlemen, I must believe until I know to the contrary that he is acting according to his conscience. I am going to call a witness. There is Mr. T. P. O'Connor who has thrown a flood of light upon this subject You probably have not seen a letter of his addressed to the Scotsman, contained in which he sets forth in detail the effect of the Irish vote upon lancashire, Yorkshire, and other elections; and he thinks he shows, and it is certain he is not far wrong that 25 seats have been carried over by the Irish vote from the Liberal to the Tory camp ("Shame") Use your arithmetical faculties, take these 25 seats that we have lost through the Irish vote and these 25 seats to the 122 which I showed you would have been ours but for the present we made in London to the Tories—25 ann 112 make, I think, 137. Take these 25 seats from the 111 which I have shown you to be the proper position of the Tories won by fair contest—take 25 from 111, and that will leave, I think, 86 and the true numbers; therefore, had the matter been fought without this infusion of the Irish vote the proper numbers from the boroughs of England, notwithstanding the delusion of Fair Trade, notwithstanding the alarm about exaggerated opinions and other causes, the true numbers would have been 86 for the Tories and 112 plus 25, or 137, for the Liberals. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, so much I have said upon that subject, and I think you will agree with me that that is a matter of considerable interest to contemplate. It shows that the nation is a Liberal nation. (Loud cheers.) I believe myself that the Irish are by nature a Liberal nation, but the Irish have been forbidden to vote upon the grounds of general politics, and that they have been told that their one duty upon this occasion to the country was simply to weaken the Liberal party without any reference to this political question or that. ("Shame.") The power of the Irish vote and the power of delusion has been greater in the boroughs than it is likely to be in the counties" (Cheers). The boroughs have voted with the old constituency, the counties are going to vote with the new constituency. Much, indeed, should I be surprised if the new constituency withhold their vote from men whose labours and exertions procured them that vote and give it to men who have for years and years together used every device, both by direct and tortuous opposition, for the purpose of preventing them having it. (Hear.) Gentleman, as we are put upon our trial before the country, as we are in the counties, we have now to ask the constituencies to acquit or condemn us, or say whether we did right or wrong in making it a capital object of our toil to secure their enfranchisement. (Cheers.) We are justified in expecting that their answer to the question will be but one. (Cheers.) They know the opposition that was made to us; they know that the House of Lords, after the House of Commons minority had done its worst, was brought into play to reject the Franchise Bill; they know the struggle with which we carried through the measure; and I don't believe, after we have achieved that triumph on their behalf we shall receive their condemnation. (Cheers.) One word more, and that is as to the case of Scotland and Wales; yes and I am going to use the case of Scotland to improve if I can the case of Wales. (Cheers.) I want to set up our minds to a noble emulation by showing you the state of the facts. Why, gentleman, there is a total representation from Wales of, I think, 30 members. There is a total representation from Scotland of 72 members. Out of those, Wales has returned 13 and Scotland has returned 35, but there is a Welsh reserve of 17 members remaining, and a Scotch reserve of 37 members remaining. These two together are 54, and the disposal of these 54 seats will powerfully affect the composition of the coming Parliament and the power of the Liberal party to pursue an independent and Imperial course in dealing with any claim which the Nationalists of Ireland may have to make on behalf of their countrymen. (Cheers.) Now, let me see what has been done and is likely to be done by these countries. I invite you to beat Midlothian, among other reasons, because down to this time, though I don't say Wales has done badly, Scotland has done better. Scotland has returned 35 members. Out of those members there are but two—there are three nominally, but there are two only representing popular constituencies in Scotland that belong to the Tory regiment. (Laughter.) Thirty-two are the numbers that have been returned to support the Liberals. One is what is called a University member, but you know very well, gentlemen, that the representation of a University as a general rule has very little to do with the representation of the people. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) When we advocate the people's cause in the House of Commons and the two sides are divided you generally find the members for the Universities in the proportion of about six to one against the people. (Laughter.) Scotland, therefore, is responsible for this University seat, but of the real popular constituencies, thirty-four in number, two only in number, and those two of the most significant and the most out of the way, the one for the county of Wigton, down in the South west corner, are represented by Tory members; whilst seven members from Glasgow—(cheers)—two from Dundee, and two from Aberdeen, have been returned in almost as glaring a manner by enormous majorities to present the sense of Scotland. (Cheers.) Let me tell you this. I spoke about the Irish vote. It is well that you should know that the Irish vote numerically is a great deal stronger in Scotland than it is in England. As far as can be judged the Irish vote may amount to 4 per cent. of the constituencies in England. It is supposed to come near 10 per cent. in the Scotch constituencies. Now, the Irish have been put under the same compulsion in Scotland as they have in England; and, with that augmented power so concentrated and so applied by the orders of the leaders, such is the quality and the quantity of Scottish Liberalism, that even in the case of one single vote has the judgment of the constituency been falsified by the introduction of an element known and declared not to be in action for the general and political welfare of the country, but to be in action under the order of Mr. Parnell for whatever purposes Mr Parnell may contemplate ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Gentlemen, a very serious question is arising, and that is, whether the voice of this country shall in this manner be falsified. (Loud cheers.) Well, it is in the hands of the people—it is in the hands of the constituencies. There is a party in this country that calls itself the party of constitutional, national, patriotic, and I don't know how many more good names—(laughter)—but that party is a party which has been studiously courting this Irish vote, because they knew that without it they had not the slightest chance ever of a respectable minority—(laughter)—in the House of Commons about to be elected. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, the proportion in Scotland, as you have observed on behalf of Liberalism is rather over ten to one. Oh, I beg his pardon—if I knock off the University seat, it is rather over fifteen to one, but counting the University seat, and it means a University vote in Parliament—(laughter)—it is about that, the proportion is ever ten to one. In Wales you have returned eleven Liberals, but you have also returned two Conservatives. That is a proportion of only about five to one. That proportion, gentlemen, requires to be mended, and you have got the means of mending it.

THE CASUALTIES IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

A RETURN has just been published showing the casualties that have occurred in the Army, including the Royal Marines, the Naval Brigade, the Indian contingent, and the New South Wales contingent, during the Egyptian campaign. It shows that since the date of the last return in the War Office on the 12th of March, varying from the 23d of January to the 13th of February, according to the distance of the different stations from the base, up to the present time the following casualties occurred in the Nile expeditionary force:—In the case of officers of the Army, including the Royal Marines, there were 322 sick, 25 deaths from all causes, eight admissions to hospital for wounds in action, and one death from wounds in action. In the case of non-commissioned officers and men there were 4,426 sick, 273 deaths from all causes, 109 admissions to hospital for wounds in action, seven deaths in action, 18 deaths from wounds in action, and 1 death by drowning. In the case of the Naval Brigade there were 197 sick, 22 deaths, nine admissions to hospital for wounds in action, nine deaths from wounds in action, and five deaths from drowning. The casualties during the present year in the Nile Valley in the British and Indian regular troops in the case of officers 128 sick, 16 deaths, six admissions to hospital for wounds in action, and one death from wounds in action. In the case of non-commissioned officers and men there were 2,992 sick, 101 deaths, 99 admissions to hospital for wounds in action, and four deaths from wounds in action. In the Naval contingent there were 523 cases of sickness, 17 deaths, 39 admissions to hospital for wounds in action, and nine deaths from wounds in action In the Indian contingent there were in the case of fighting men 723 sick, 59 deaths, 98 admissions to hospital for wounds in action and two deaths from wounds in action. In the case of followers there were 171 sick, 34 deaths, and 32 admissions to hospital for wounds in action In the case of the New South Wales contingent there were 112 sick and two deaths.

FRENCH ACTIVITY IN TONG-KING.

THE French Minister for War has received the following despatch from General de Courcy, dated the 30th of November:—"I have intercepted a telegram in plain language, addressed to M. Chable, editor of the Tong-king *Official Journal*, stating that the majority in the Committee of the Chamber appointed to examine the Tong-king credits are in favour of evacuation. This despatch, were it generally known, would cause great ferment in Annam and Tong-king, both among the Literates and Mandarins. All the native functionaries, even those faithful to us, would abandon our cause with the object of saving their heads, and the signal would be given for an insurrection and general massacre. It appears to me necessary therefore that as Commander-in-Chief and French Resident I should know what are the intentions of the Government, so that I may either reassure the minds of our friends, or, in the event of my being unable to do this, to take measures to secure the safety of the advanced posts, all my troops at present being dispersed about the country in small detachments. I maintain all my previous telegrams, and answer for the pacification of the delta in a short time, provided that no alarming news like that mentioned above be circulated, and that no weakness be displayed in dealing with the Court of Annam, which should remain under our tutelage. I await a categorical reply to enable me to contradict the pessimist reports contained in the telegrams and letters with which we shall be flooded from Hong-Kong and Saigon, and which I cannot intercept. (Signed) De Courcy." General Campenon has sent the following reply:—"The Government and the Ministry for War will strenuously defend the occupation and complete conquest demanded by General De Courcy. (Signed) CAMPENON."

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

INTELLIGENCE from Mexico reports that a revolution has broken out in the State of Nuevo Leon. Although the fighting has been trivial, the situation in that country is, the New York correspondent of the *Standard* says, sufficiently serious. The real contestants are President Diaz and the Southern States against General Gonzalez, the ex-President, and the Northern States. Some months ago the Federal Government resolved to prosecute General Gonzalez on the charge of having been guilty of enormous embezzlements. The way was prepared for this step by the wholesale substitution of adherents of the Administration for the partisans of Gonzalez in certain offices of the State.

This enraged the latter and drove him to armed rebellion. Gonzalez is popular with the army, and if he was aided by General Tuvino he could turn it as one man against the Government. But Tuvino's personal interests lie with the President, General Porurio Diaz. His following consisting mostly, however, of Northern men may compel him to espouse the cause of Gonzalez.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Klyde, 1,021 tons, Captain G Hadden, sailed yesterday for Beypore in ballast.

THE steam-ship Colombo, 2,739 tons, Captain C Hussen, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steam-ship HenryBolckow, 639 tons, Captain T Hughes, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Busreh brought a general cargo, 201 chests opium, 44 horses, and 95 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Mount Lebanon, 1,555 tons, Captain Maxwell, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Melbourne (27th Nov), with 109 horses and 2,324 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co's steam-ship Amphitrite, 2,486 tons, Captain C Lazarich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (30th Nov) with a general cargo, 13 first-class and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain A Penfound, sails to-day for Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg G H Huthaway, Mr Sorabjee Eduljee, Mr R Remmers, Lt.Col Godfrey, Mr C Ramsdon, and 12 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
28	Amphitrite (s) ... Bhownuggur (s)..	Lazarich ..... Nacoda	Hongkong, Nov. 30. Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		Commander	Destination.
23	Colombo (s) ..... Klyde (s).....	Hasson ..... Hadden	Marseilles. Beypore.

The steam-ship Madura, A. Penfound, obtained her port-clearance yesterday Malabar for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Java for Persian Gulf; Burmah, Kurrachee; Mecca, Zanzibar; Ellora, Coasts and Calcutta; Bhownuggur, Bhownuggur; Medusa, Trieste, &c.; Amana, Antwerp; Mount Lebanon, London &c.; and Amphetrite, Trieste.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
19	Clive (s)	Calcutta.
20	Culna (s).....	Bombay.
	Colaba (s)	Rangoon.
21	Aitmore (s)	Middlesbro.
	Agra (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.		
20	Clive (s)	Covelong.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DEC. 22.

Hardinge, Capt, Bl 4th Bat Rifle Bgde, on duty, from England.
Majendie, Lt, Bengal 4th Battn Rifle on duty from England.
Hills, Col, Bo R E, on furlough, from England.
Anderson, I V S, Bo A V D, on duty, from Poona.
Shephard, Capt, Bo 4th King's Own, on leave, from England.
Raymond, Vety Surgn, Bo V D, on sick leave, from Deesa.
Jopp, Col, Bo R E, on furlough, from England.
Chapman, Lt-Col, Mad, on furlough, from England.

DECEMBER 23.

Hood, Lt-Col, Bl, proceeding to England, from Calcutta.
Poole, Lt-Col, 5th Bo Lt Infy, on leave, from Mhow.
Carter, Lt, Bo 4th King's Own, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DEC. 22.

Hallen, Inspg Vety Surgn Bl, on duty to Akola.

DECEMBER 23.

Sharpe, Capt, Mad, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Grant, Surgn-Major, Mad M S, on duty, to Kola

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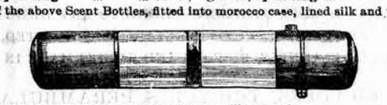

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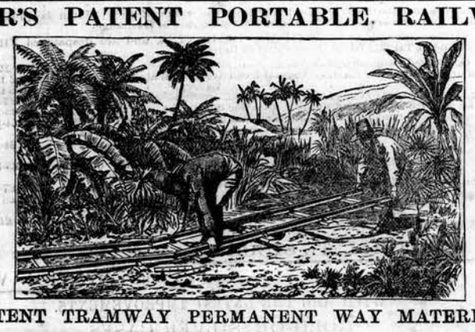

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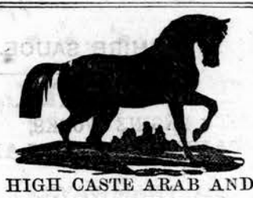

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